

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1978

No. 29,527

Established 1887

Senator Dead at 66

Nation's Leaders Laud Humphrey

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The nation's great and small day paid a farewell tribute to Hubert Humphrey, whom President Carter called "the most beloved of all Americans" in a moving Capitol ceremony of the kind normally reserved for heads of state.

The 66-year-old senator and former vice-president died Friday at his Minnesota home, surrounded by his family. The body of the exuberant American politician, who had

Obituary—Page 7.

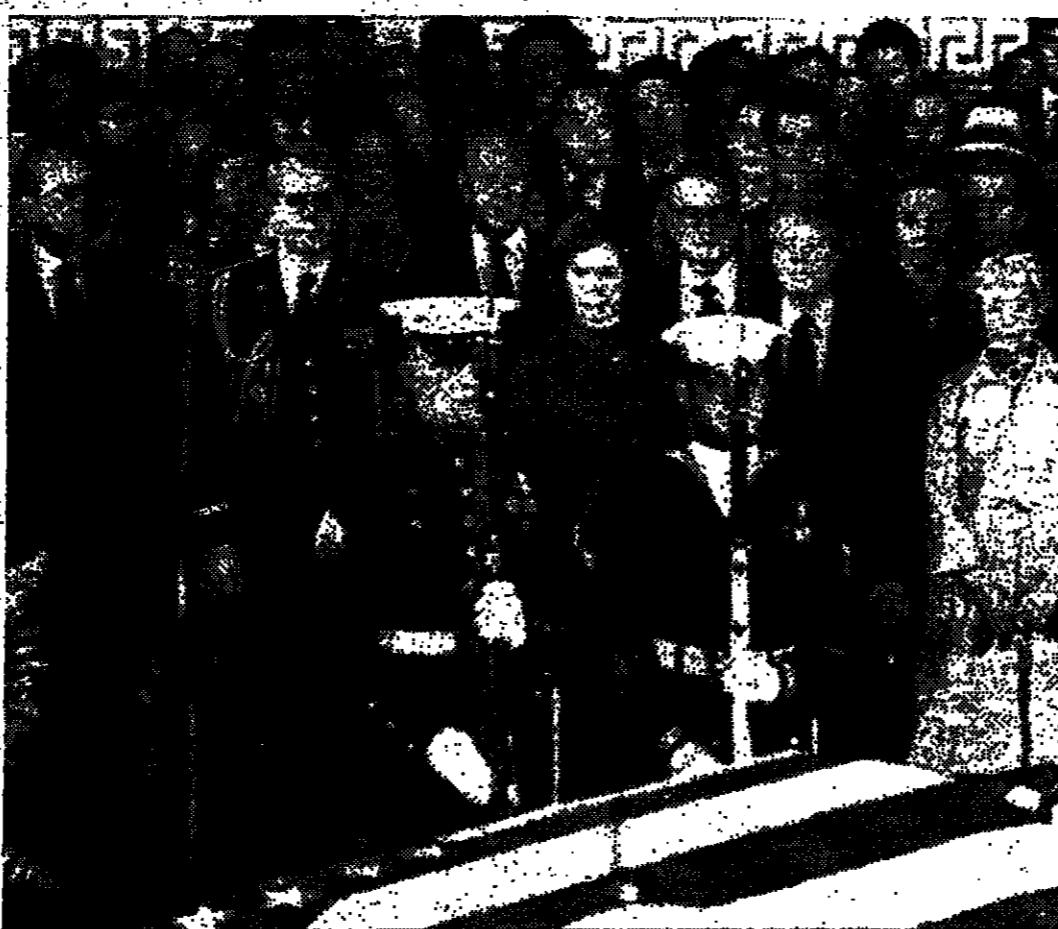
shed his coat at the funeral, was flown to Washington yesterday aboard a presidential jet and lay in state at the Capitol dome. About 1,000 persons filed by his flag-draped casket, after waiting in 40-degree temperatures before day's official tribute.

President Carter and Vice-President Mondale, who was a member of the late Minnesota senator, led the mourners in singing "Sen. Humphrey." Two other presidents—Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford—and a host of officials sat or stood before the casket as it rested on the rail car catafalque.

Sen. Humphrey's widow, Muriel, sat dry-eyed and under right

the casket, after waiting in 40-degree temperatures before day's official tribute.

"Yesterday, as messages poured in to me as President and to



Associated Press
During memorial service for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey at Capitol, President Carter stands between Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Humphrey. In second row, among those identifiable (from left) are former President Nixon, Tricia Nixon Cox, former President Ford and former Vice-President Rockefeller and his wife. The services were yesterday.

the members of the Humphrey family: from throughout the world. I realized vividly that Hubert Humphrey was the most beloved of all Americans."

Tribute by Mondale

In his tribute to his political mentor, Vice-President Mondale, a former senator from Minnesota, called Sen. Humphrey "an uplifting symbol of hope and joy for all people."

His voice cracking with emotion, the Vice-President said:

"He will be remembered by all of us who served with him as one of the greatest legislators in our history. He will be remembered as one of the most loved men of his time."

And, although Sen. Humphrey failed to achieve his goal of the presidency, Sen. Mondale said he had achieved something more rare and valuable than that office:

"He became his country's conscience."

He recalled Sen. Humphrey's three principles that "defined his life: work, determination and high goals." He concluded by saying:

"He taught us all how to hope and how to love, how to win and how to lose; he taught us how to live and, finally, he taught us how to die."

Attending the nationally tele-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Associated Press
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

Funeral Brings Nixon to Capital For the First Time Since 1974

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—As a quiet participant in the ceremonies honoring Hubert H. Humphrey, former President Richard Nixon today ended 3 1/2 years of self-imposed exile from the nation's capital.

Mr. Nixon had not returned to Washington since he resigned the presidency and left the White House in August, 1974, at the height of the Watergate scandal.

"It seemed a good time for him to come back," said Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore.

Sen. Hatfield and dozens of other Republicans, including former President Gerald Ford, former Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller and Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, met informally with Mr. Nixon after the ceremonies.

It was the first time many of them had seen Mr. Nixon since his resignation. Since then, Mr. Nixon has lived in seclusion at his home in San Clemente, Calif., except for a trip to China and a series of television interviews.

Congressional sources said that Mr. Nixon, after learning of Mr. Humphrey's death, asked whether there would be any objection to his attending the ceremony. Mr. Humphrey's widow, Muriel, replied, according to a person who was present, "Absolutely not."

Got Bulk of Payoffs

5 U.S. Ex-Legislators Cited by Park in Seoul

By Robert L. Jackson

SEOUL, Jan. 15.—South Korean businessman Tongsu Park named five former U.S. congressmen as having received the bulk of his political payments, sources at a secret interrogation here have said.

Mr. Park, in his first testimony before Justice Department prosecutors on Friday, said that he had disbursed thousands of dollars over a five-year period to influence U.S. politicians. He reportedly said that dozens of other members of Congress had accepted amounts ranging from several hundred dollars to \$1,000 or \$2,000 each.

As Mr. Park's testimony opened a Korean government conference room, sources said that the 3-year-old rice broker identified five former Democratic representatives: Richard Hanna of California, Cornelius Gallagher of New Jersey and Otto Passman of Wisconsin, as having received some \$100,000 each in a

campaign contribution.

Close Relationship

Mr. Hanna has acknowledged that he had a close business and personal relationship with Mr. Park, saying that he earned \$60,000 to \$70,000 in joint business ventures with Mr. Park. But he had denied that he received any money.

Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Passman and Mr. Minshall have acknowledged that they knew Mr. Park but have denied receiving any improper payments. Mr. Edwards and his wife have said that they received a total of \$200,000 as campaign contributions.

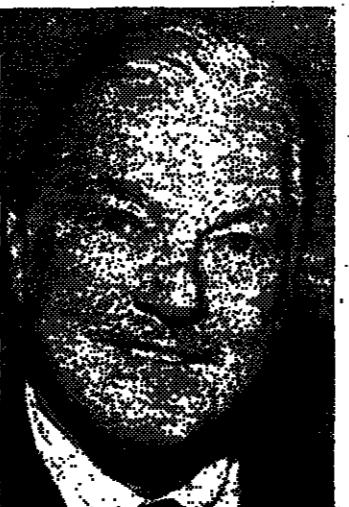
In his testimony, Mr. Park, the central figure in the South Korean influence-buying case in Washington, did not characterize his alleged payments as improper or illegal, sources said.

Rather, he claimed that the payments were a sign of his close friendship with many congressmen.

U.S. prosecutors asked Mr. Park to give them an overall picture of his political payments, most of which were never reported by his recipients, sources said.

No Precise Total

Mr. Park was told that he would be pressed for exhaustive details in subsequent sessions and no precise total was reached Fri-



Associated Press
William Minshall

day of Mr. Park's payments. However, key sources said that the total would range from \$50,000 to \$1 million.

Mr. Park distributed most of his money from 1970 through 1974, with the heaviest payments during the 1972 election year, according to his account. He was not questioned Friday about any relationships he may have had with U.S. senators.

Concerned about Mr. Park's credibility as a later witness at criminal trials, U.S. prosecutors arranged for FBI agent Frank (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Airlines Remain Split on Fares For U.S.-Europe

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—A meeting of the world's major transatlantic airlines, trying to agree on common fares to match cheap flights such as the Lake Airways "Skytrain," broke up here yesterday without agreement.

A spokesman for the International Air Transport Association, to which the 37 airlines belong, said that the airlines had failed to reach a basis for agreement on a common fare structure between the United States and Europe.

They had been meeting at IATA's European headquarters here since Tuesday.

The airline delegates did not set a date for resuming talks, the spokesman said.

By Larry Kramer

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Several hundred West German investors are complaining through diplomatic channels in the United States that they have been swindled in desert land deals in the United States.

Their target is Las Vegas entrepreneur, Leonard Rosen, 61, whom they charge persuaded them to buy shares in an investment fund that eventually repaid them in overpriced Nevada desert land. In some cases, the loss of life savings resulted, the West Germans said.

No Precise Total

Mr. Park was told that he would be pressed for exhaustive details in subsequent sessions and no precise total was reached Fri-

ed the attention of authorities in other land ventures. One was his association with GAO Corp., a Florida land sales company that was forced by the Federal Trade Commission in 1974 to return \$2.8 million to investors who discovered that their holdings were under water.

Mr. Rosen has been indicted by the U.S. government on charges of not reporting \$5.5 million in income from land sales in Las Vegas. The indictment stems from a civil audit of the Rosen-funded firm, Preferred Equities.

The brochure described Calvada Valley, more than an hour's drive west of Las Vegas, as "the open door to unspoiled wilderness parks, unbelievable natural beau-

ty." It also said the valley was "on the fringe of the fastest-growing metropolitan area in the United States."

Investment Fund

But Mr. Rosen, who identified himself as president of Investment Management Corp. of America, S.A. (IMCA), a Panamanian-based firm, was not selling the land. He was selling shares in an investment fund called Parfundi.

According to Timon Beckmann, a West German insurance broker who attended the meeting and eventually invested \$20,000 in Parfundi and \$4,000 in IMCA, Mr. Rosen claimed that (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

working for Mr. Rosen, according to U.S. authorities who investigated his case in West Germany.

The case of the West Germans began in March, 1970, when Mr. Rosen lectured in Munich to prospective investors. He distributed brochures showing photographs of prominent Americans and lush valleys in the United States. "At last," read the brochure, "there's a place in Nevada where you can't lose." On the cover were the names of some of the biggest castles in Las Vegas.

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Military Observers Surprised

Vietnam: Cambodia Counterattacks

By David Lawton

BANGKOK, Jan. 15 (UPI)—Vietnam said yesterday that Cambodian artillery and infantry struck inside Vietnam as recently as three days ago.

Observers here generally believe the Vietnamese reports, but they are surprised that the Cambodians have apparently been able to regroup and counterattack Vietnamese armored columns

were still reported deep inside Cambodian territory.

The Vietnamese reports said that Cambodian forces launched operations against three Vietnamese border areas. The most surprising was the area immediately surrounding the Parrot's Beak. This Cambodian salient was thought to be substantially controlled by Vietnamese invaders.

Thai military intelligence offi-

cers and other observers had reported that the Vietnamese columns bypassed the principal town of the Parrot's Beak, Sway Rieng, and other locations that might have been logical military objectives. Bypassing them hastened the Vietnamese advance but may have left dangerous pockets of resistance to the rear and flanks of advancing troops.

Counterattack Confirmed

Soon after Cambodia severed diplomatic relations with Vietnam on New Year's Eve, Thai intelligence sources reported some shift of Cambodian forces away from the Thai border toward Vietnam. Those reports remain unconfirmed but yesterday's news indicates that the Cambodian defense forces were able to withstand a prolonged Vietnamese incursion, lose control of wide areas and of half a dozen principal roads, and still mount significant counterattacks last week.

The Vietnamese accounts of Cambodian attacks came in Teletype transmissions and broadcasts from Hanoi monitored here last night. They described repeated mortar and artillery attacks on the three Vietnamese provinces surrounding the Parrot's Beak over five days ending on Jan. 8. They also described mortar and artillery attacks and incendiary raids against Vietnamese military posts and villages in the highlands to the north of the Parrot's Beak and in the Mekong Delta to the south.

4-Kilometer Incursion

The biggest Cambodian attack, according to the Vietnamese reports, was an infantry assault last Wednesday in the southern delta province of An Giang. Vietnam said that Cambodian troops penetrated as far as four kilometers into Vietnamese territory.

President Carter, however, said that the agreement on the U.S. investigation is a highly sensitive end to an unpleasant experience.

"This has been an unpleasant interrelationship between ourselves and the South Korean government because of the sensitivity of this issue. But I have always kept in mind how important our good relations with the South Korean people are to us and to them," Mr. Carter said.

Mr. Carter made his comment in a meeting Friday with U.S. newspaper publishers and editors and broadcasters. His remarks were made public yesterday.

Basques, Police Clash In San Sebastian

MADRID, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Thousands of Basque demonstrators, protesting the deaths of two Basque separatist guerrillas, threw bricks, tiles and stones at police in San Sebastian today.

Police fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs, but made no attempt to penetrate the old part of town where the demonstrators took shelter in narrow streets.

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Jerusalem Bus Bombed

JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (AP)—A bomb exploded on a bus in the city's Arab sector here, today, causing no injuries and only minor damage, the police said.

Five days ago.

Vienna Suspect Flees, Is Retaken

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—An Austrian student suspected of kidnapping a wealthy businessman's wife last month escaped from custody tonight but was soon recaptured, the police said.

They said Paul Francis jumped out of a window while being interrogated at police headquarters in Vienna. He was found later a few streets away.

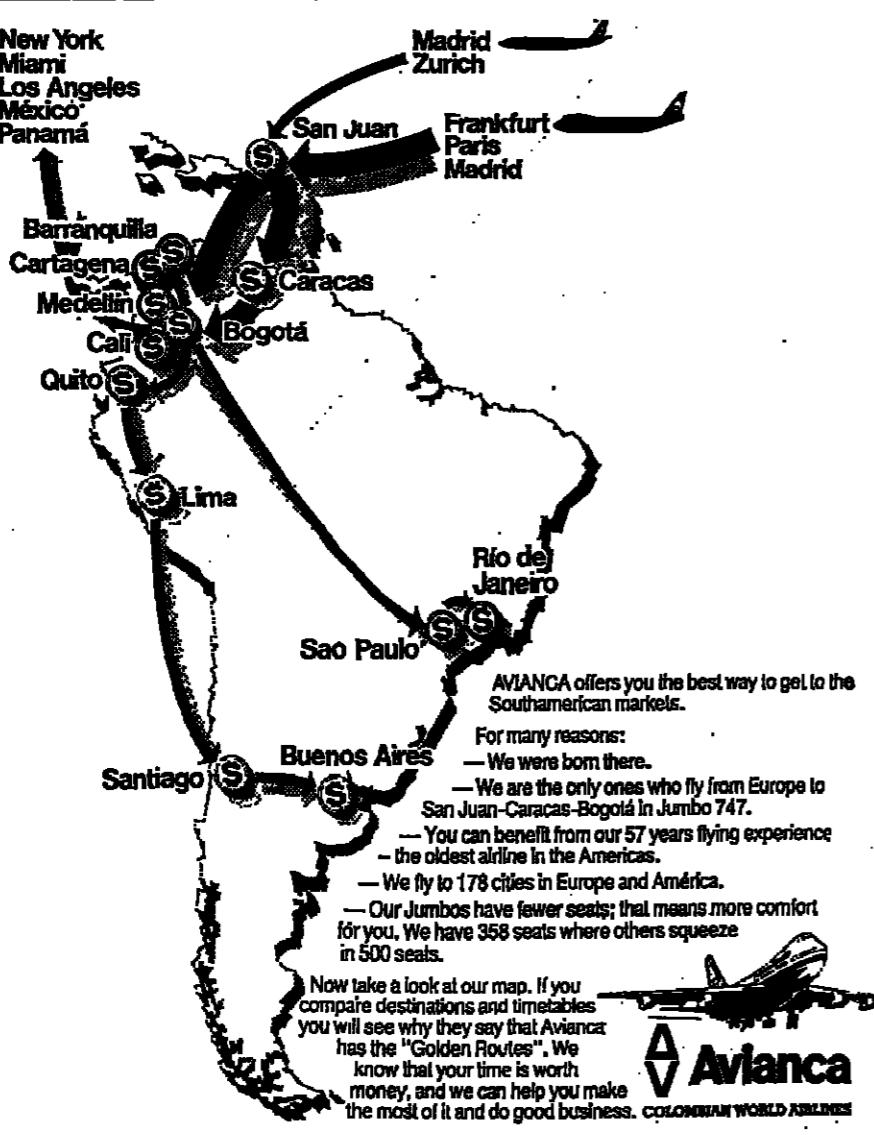
Mr. Francis, 27, was arrested Thursday with Franz Pangal, 26, a computer-programmer. The police said both had confessed to the kidnapping last month of Lotte Boehm, 42, wife of an Austrian clothing magnate, and to a series of bank raids early last year. Mrs. Boehm was released for a ransom of 20 million shillings (\$125 million). The police said they had recovered 16 million shillings.

Fistfights Break Out In Turkey Parliament

ANKARA, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—Members of the Turkish parliament struck each other today in a debate over Premier Bulent Ecevit's new program for peace and unity.

Dozens of deputies hit and wrestled each other before the speaker adjourned the session for half an hour. Officials said that there were no serious injuries in the fistfight between members of the ruling Republican Peoples party and the opposition Justice party.

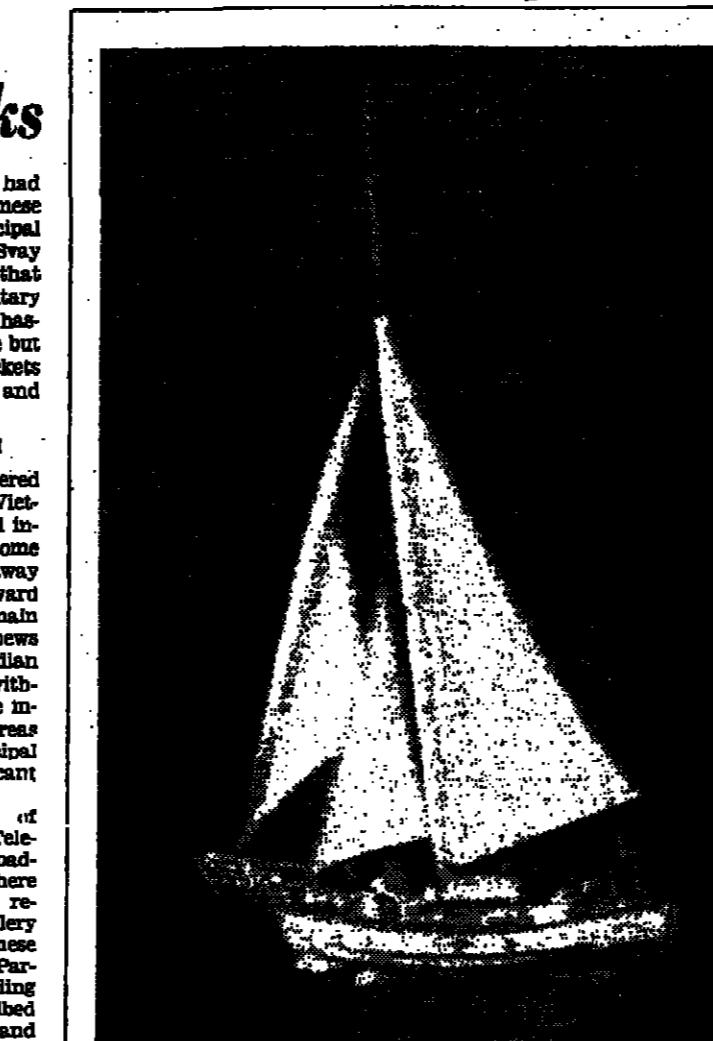
Nobody understands the South American business scene better than us. We were born there.



For many reasons:

- We were born there.
- We are the only ones who fly from Europe to San Juan-Caracas-Bogotá in Jumbo 747.
- You can benefit from our 57 years flying experience.
- We fly to 178 cities in Europe and America.
- Our Jumbos have fewer seats; that means more comfort for you. We have 358 seats where others squeeze in 500 seats.
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Avianca offers you the best way to get to the South American markets.



The American-owned yacht Brillig sails toward Singapore after it and its crew were released by Vietnam.

U.S. Yacht Crew Freed by Vietnam Said to Admit Smuggling Drugs

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Three U.S. citizens held captive by the Vietnamese for violating territorial waters have reportedly told a U.S. television reporter that they were smuggling 1,220 pounds of marijuana when they and their 35-foot yacht were apprehended three months ago. The Vietnamese government had accused them of smuggling dope.

Jon Alpert, a reporter for WNET-TV, a Public Broadcasting Station in New York, reported that he interviewed the Americans in Vietnam on Jan. 3, the day they were released from custody, and that they admitted attempting to smuggle the marijuana from Thailand to Burma. Vietnam had said that drugs were found aboard the yacht, the Brillig, when the ship was boarded.

The yacht is owned by Cornell Dennenbaugh, 28, of Vero Beach, Fla. She and her two friends apparently sailed from Vietnam Thursday. The Pentagon said today that a U.S. vessel had sighted the yacht and reported the three in good condition.

One of the three, Charles Affel, 30, of Philadelphia, told Mr. Alpert: "We did it for the money. We were taking a simple risk for the money; we were smuggling a drug that we didn't think was dangerous. We were taking a chance, a risk, a high risk for the money." The third person aboard the yacht was Leland Dickerman, 30, of Flagstaff, Ariz. Mr. Affel said the Vietnamese first thought they were spies, but decided they were not after intensive questioning and discovery of the drugs. Then, at a hearing Mr. Alpert was invited to film, the Americans were fined \$243,000 and the marijuana was seized. The Americans said they had insufficient funds to pay the fine and were eventually released after the drugs and an underwater camera were seized and they paid \$450 for room and board.

Source at NATO headquarters in Brussels emphasized that Italian withdrawal from the alliance on the insistence of Communist leaders would seriously affect the West's position in the Mediterranean.

Even before the present Italian crisis, the alliance reminded the government in Rome that its manpower cuts would occur at a time when NATO "is seriously concerned with the trends in

If Communists Enter

NATO Is Reviewing Italian Security

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT)—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, concerned over cuts in the Italian armed forces, is considering the contingencies that might arise if the Communists enter the national government and if Italy eventually withdraws from the alliance.

A statement released by NATO late last month expressed "dismay at the scale of the reductions in the size of the Italian armed forces, particularly with regard to manpower in the army."

Now, NATO military and political sources said the alliance must review the steps to be taken if the Communists enter the government, as well as the military consequences of an Italian withdrawal from the alliance.

If Communists enter the Italian cabinet, well-placed sources predicted, all information to Italy on strategic and tactical nuclear targets in Eastern Europe would be cut as well as all information on U.S., British and French nuclear planning and weapons production. It would also signal the ousting of Italy from participation in NATO's nuclear-planning group.

Similar procedures were followed a few years ago when Communist leaders were prominent in the Portuguese defense establishment.

The alliance also would probably transfer its anti-submarine warfare research center from the Italian naval base at La Spezia.

The center provides highly sensitive scientific and technical advice to NATO navies and air forces.

It is also likely that, if the Communists enter the government, NATO's headquarters for southern Europe, one of its three major commands, would be shifted from its present site outside Naples.

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Botha Underlines 2 Namibia Issues

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15 (AP)—South African Foreign Minister PW Botha said tonight that two issues are hampering attempts by his country and five Western nations to find an internationally acceptable independence formula for South-West Africa (Namibia).

Mr. Botha was speaking on television about future prospects of the South African-ruled territory which the United Nations has long insisted should be given independence.

He said that the problem centers on the date for an election to get a constituent assembly to establish an independent South African state.

Just before the elections, the government announced a variety of inquiries into allegations, first lodged by a former Lockheed agent in Germany, that Mr. Strauss's party had received millions of dollars in kickbacks on a Lockheed Starfighter contract in 1961 when Mr. Strauss was defense minister.

At the time, Mr. Strauss charged that the timing of the govern-

Discussion of Papers

Mr. Strauss said yesterday that the bugged conversation involved a discussion with a party newspaper editor of the whereabouts of papers that Mr. Strauss took from his office while defense minister.

Last year, Bonn was caught up in another wiretap episode when it was discovered that intelligence officials had bugged the phone of a leading nuclear scientist, believing he had close connections with urban terrorists. The scientist had a casual acquaintance with some of them, but the government later apologized.

It was also reported last year that conversations between two leading figures in the Christian Democratic party had been tapped, but it was never discovered who had initiated those taps. Some government sources here speculated that the Strauss tap might be a result of interparty squabbling or that it may have been done without orders from the government.

Residents said that the blast, the cause of which has not been determined, happened shortly after 9 a.m. EST. A majority of the businesses in the downtown area were reportedly damaged, and four or five buildings destroyed.

The explosion happened in a building housing a restaurant, law offices, a variety store and other smaller stores.

The talkers were "at crucial crossroads," he said, adding:

"There can be no peace with the occupation of land. There can be no peace with the denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people—foremost among which is the right to self-determination."

"There can be no durable peace if the peoples of our region cannot then create conditions to live together with a sense of security," Mr. Karmel said.

"Time is of the essence," he said. "So let us invest it to the maximum and not just see it slipping away through our fingers."

The agents dispute illustrated the breach between the two sides on key issues such as the future of about a million Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the future of Israel settlements in the Sinai Desert, which Israel captured during the 1967 war.

There was also some pessimism about the peace talks following an interview Mr. Sadat gave the Egyptian weekly magazine October. Mr. Sadat reportedly said that he had "absolutely no hope" that the political committee headed by the foreign ministers would complete a declaration of principle.

Soares Is Given More Talks

LISBON, Jan. 15 (UPI)—An extension of a presidential line today gave Prime Minister Mario Soares four days to form a new government.

The Socialist leader reported that he would have time to talk his party into adopting a more positive position before final talks.

President Antonio de Oliveira Salazar granted the extension after meeting with Mr. Soares last night. Mr. Soares said he hoped to announce a government within a week.

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U.S. Retirement Costs Spiral

U.S. Military Pension Reform Under Preparation by a Panel

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—

A presidential commission, studying ways to curb the spiraling cost of military pensions, will propose changes that would end the payment of full benefits to anyone retiring in his or her 40s. Members of the panel, which is to report to President Carter in mid-March, said that the proposals for an overhaul of the military pension system would include provisions to pay full benefits to retired servicemen and women only when they reached 55, older, and defer and limit pay-

ments to those who retired in their 40s.

At the same time, the commission will urge the administration to spur legislation to provide some retirement benefits to those who leave the military with less than 20 years of active duty.

Sources on the panel said that the current system, which bars retirement benefits to anyone with fewer than 20 years in the military, keeps too many people in the service who may otherwise want to leave and constrains the military from severing its ties to numerous enlisted people and officers.

'It's Not Working.'
"The military pension system simply needs drastic reform," said a commission source. "It's unfair. It's not working. It's not acceptable."

Retirement pay is now absorbing a growing share of the military budget, with the cost estimated to reach \$10 billion in the new fiscal year. In 1964, military pensions cost only \$1.2 billion.

In a recent report, the Congressional Budget Office warned that the annual cost of the military retirement system could reach \$37 billion by the end of the century, an as that revamping the retirement rules could save \$1 billion to \$35 billion between now and the year 2000.

At present, military personnel, who do not contribute to their pension system, can retire at 50 per cent of their base pay after 20 years of service and at 75 per cent of base pay after 30 years of service.

Perhaps the key criticism of the military pension system has been that the bulk of armed forces career personnel leave the services in their early 40s, collect sizable benefits immediately and are able to find civilian jobs to augment their income. Under today's system, about three-quarters of all enlisted retirees leave with either 20 or 21 years of service and about half of all officer retirees leave with 20 or 21 years.

President Carter and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger have assigned coal gasification a high priority in the Energy Department's more than \$3-billion-a-year energy research and development program. The United States now imports nearly half the oil it consumes, but has enormous domestic coal reserves, reflecting the coal-conversion technology, similar to processes used by Germany during World War II, would provide the United States with an alternative to coal imports.

Methanol can be used as a fuel without further refining. However, it corrodes engines and, depending on its use, can be highly toxic.

Fugitive Is Seized in '66 Extortion of U.S. Homosexuals

NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., Jan. 15 (NYT).—A 40-year-old man who fled New York State 11 years ago after pleading guilty to a leading a nationwide ring extorting money from homosexuals has been arrested at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport by the FBI.

Identified Friday by agents as Sherman Chadwick Kuminsky, a native of Baltimore, he was wanted on 64 counts of extortion in several cities.

The cases involved large sums of money paid by, among others, a congressman, a general who committed suicide rather than be exposed as a homosexual, an admiral, several show-business figures and businessmen, according to investigators.

The ring, which investigators of both the U.S. attorney's office here and the Manhattan district attorney's office once said numbered 30 persons, included a former Chicago police detective who was said to be the leader, some former convicts and young college students. The scheme involved using young homosexuals to lure and compromise victims who were then blackmailed.

2 Women Slain At Florida School

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP).—An attacker at a Florida State University sorority house beat four young women early today while they slept, killing two of them, the police said.

A short time later, someone who the police believe was the same intruder broke into a nearby home and severely beat another young woman student.

The assailant was spotted by one of the sorority house residents as she returned shortly after 3 a.m. from a date. She said she saw a man running down the stairs and out the front door with a club or a piece of wood.

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HAPPY HUNDRED—Twin Sisters Marie Morse (left) and Hannah Hansen celebrating their 100th birthday in Fremont, Neb. Dr. Morse was one of the nation's first women doctors of the century and her sister one of the first women pharmacists.

Conflict Delays Anti-Pollution Accord

North-South Split at Mediterranean Talks

By David Fouquet

MONTRE CARLO, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The north-south conflict between environmental concerns and rapid industrialization divided the 17 nations that gathered here last week to discuss pollution in the Mediterranean.

The meeting, sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program, gathered all the countries of the Mediterranean basin except Albania. Although the participants attempted to surmount sometimes bitter political rivalries, the weeklong meeting here ended yesterday as an example of the worldwide split over economic development.

The Mediterranean countries have moved from a broad "action plan" formulated in Barcelona in 1975 to treaties on general protection against sea pollution, on dumping by ships and aircraft and on combating oil spills and other emergencies. Since 1975 the countries and the UN environment agency have measured the pollution in the Mediterranean and developed a network of research, monitoring and planning facilities.

An additional treaty to control pollution of the Mediterranean from land was the topic last week. Experts at the meeting es-

timated that 85 per cent of the sea pollution originates on land and said that any serious effort to clean up the Mediterranean must include curbing pollutants from factories, tourism and municipal waste on shore. They estimated that the bill for this would exceed \$5 billion.

Cesar Solamito, the Monaco representative, said afterward that the problem was one of "big money."

"We've moved beyond the earlier brotherhood and motherhood agreements," added UNEP deputy executive director Peter Thacher.

There was nearly unanimous agreement here that the failure to reach an accord means that the already "sick" Mediterranean will continue to deteriorate, making more of the region off-limits to bathers and fishermen.

North-South Split

Although all of the countries represented at the meeting had economic interests to protect, Mr. Thacher characterized the division as largely a north-south split between the more industrialized and prosperous countries on the northern shore of the Mediterranean and the emerging economies of the south.

The less-developed countries believe that curbing pollution will slow their development. They reacted coolly to arguments that it was cheaper to prevent pollution than to clean up the damage after it occurs. The southern countries appeared unwilling to assume additional cleanup costs when much of the Mediterranean pollution is caused by the industries, heavily populated cities and tourist areas of the north.

Congress Gives Arms Estimate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The United States must spend between \$7 and \$7 billion for additional tanks, planes and supplies if it wants to use three extra divisions to reinforce NATO in a European war, the Congressional Budget Office said today.

The study on North Atlantic Treaty forces considered the role of three divisions added to the active Army since 1974, bringing its total strength to 16 divisions, and their possible use as reinforcements on the north German plain—the expected location of an eventual Communist attack.

If such items as tanks and artillery are not positioned in West Germany ahead of time, analysts said, the extra units probably would not be able to get into battle in time to prevent the loss of strategic territory.

Rain Cuts Power To 250,000 in Northeastern U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP).—The Northeast United States was struck by snow and more than 250,000 persons, most of them in the New York City area, were without electricity yesterday as freezing rain caused widespread power failures.

With the temperature predicted to blow freezing as more rain fell, continued power failures were expected. The failures left residents on Long Island, in parts of New York City, and in areas of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Connecticut without electricity.

Powerful Pressure

Past proposals for reform of military benefits have floundered, largely because of powerful pressure by the military on Congress and the White House to keep the pension system intact. But commission members are privately expressing optimism that Congress is now in the mood to take on the pension issue.

Two Traditional Allies of the Military—Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Rep. George Mahon, D-Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee—have told commission members that they are now supporting reform of the pension system because of its high costs.

Moreover, commission members said that Congress and the White House are now aware of the "visible morale problem" in the military because of uncertainty about the future of the current pension system. "The situation needs some reform, some resolution," a commission member said.

The commission has not yet proposed an effective date for its proposals but it is considered unlikely that any of them would be retroactive.

8 German Escapees

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—Eight convicts in a hospital for medical treatment escaped last night after stabbing three guards, the police said today. Five of the convicts were officially described as violent criminals.

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To Regulate Rules of Shipping

U.S., Cuba Seeking Accord on Florida Straits

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT).—

Officials of the Coast Guards of Cuba and the United States are expected to draft an agreement this week on "rules of the road" in the Straits of Florida, the 90-mile stretch between the Caribbean island and the Florida Keys, a State Department official said last week.

The State Department official said that the new treaty would be observed by both governments for two years, pending its ratification—by the Senate, in the case of the United States.

ment, and Oiga Miranda, his Cuban equivalent, was the first

treaty concluded between the United States and Cuba since 1960, a year before Washington's diplomatic break with Havana.

The State Department official said that the new treaty would be observed by both governments for two years, pending its ratification—by the Senate, in the case of the United States.

Last week, in another move

characterized as a small step, the Treasury Department authorized Cuban-Americans to send funds to close relatives in Cuba. The ruling also applies to Vietnamese-Americans.

The Treasury Department altered

its Cuban regulations to allow

remittances of up to \$500 to any

single close relative to assist the

recipient in emigrating from Cuba under recently loosened proce

dures of the Havana government.

Previously, a State Department official said, Cuban-Americans wishing to aid relatives in their homeland were compelled to dodge the law by depositing funds in a foreign bank, say in Canada, and finding a citizen of that country to transmit the funds to Cuba.

2 Cypriot Chiefs In First Meeting

NICOSIA, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—

The leaders of the two opposing communities of Cyprus met for the first time today at a luncheon given by United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

President Spyros Kyprianou, majority leader of the Greek-Cypriot majority on the island, and Turkish-Cypriot chief Rauf Denktash met at the headquarters of the UN peacekeeping force at Nicosia airport.

Mr. Denktash, who said yesterday that his side was "really eager" to resume the peace talks that stalled last April, smiled broadly for cameras from both communities. But Mr. Kyprianou, successor to Archbishop Makarios, seemed more skeptical.

U.S. Welfare Errors

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP).—

Nearly \$440 million was mis-

pent in the first half of last year

on aid to families with dependent children, Secretary Joseph Calafano Jr. of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said today.

First Treaty Since 1968

That pact, signed for the United

States by Mark Feldman, deputy

legal adviser of the State Depart-

Two Cosmonauts To Land Today

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—

Four cosmonauts aboard the

Salyut-6 orbiting station prepared

today for the return to earth

tomorrow of two of them, Tass reported.

Col. Vladimir Janikov and engineer Oleg Makarov, who arrived yesterday aboard Soyuz-27, one of the two ferry vehicles

looked onto the 19-ton labora-

tory, are to make the return flight in the other—Soyuz-26.

Technical and scientific ex-

periments were being completed

and research material was being

transferred from Salyut-6 to be

brought to earth for analysis.

Ambush in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, The Philippines,

Jan. 15 (AP).—Guerrillas am-

bushed a convoy of plantation

workers on a Goodrich rubber

plantation in the southern Philip-

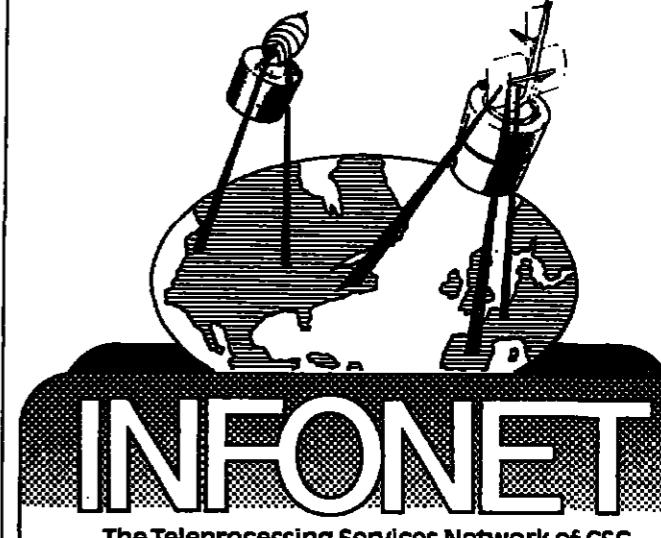
pines today, killing four guards

and wounding five guards, a

driver and several rubber tappers,

a spokesman for the American

Rubber Co. reported.



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Cushioned Structures Take Punch Out of Soviet Quakes

By Craig R. Whitney

TASHKENT, Soviet Union (NYT).—One of the preoccupations of life in Soviet Central Asia is earthquakes. Here in the capital of Uzbekistan a major temblor in 1966 destroyed 35 per cent of the mud-brick buildings that were common in the city then. In Dushanbe, the capital of neighboring Tadzhikistan, the authorities only recently have begun building quake-proof structures higher than four stories.

Tashkent started an urban-renewal program after 1966 and finished building a quake-proof subway with flexible reinforced-concrete tunnel joints in time to open on Nov. 7, the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. A month later, Tashkent was jolted by a tremor that registered 7 on the 12-point Soviet scale.

"Our passengers didn't feel a thing," said Paul Semenov, the chief construction engineer. "We didn't have to stop a train and most people who were riding when the quake occurred only found out about it after they left the subway."

Students at a dormitory said that when the ground shook Dec. 6 they rushed out of the building.

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but there was no evidence of destruction or casualties.

"In 1966," a young taxi driver said, "I woke up in my bed after the shock and saw the sky through the roof." Now he seemed to be trying to achieve by reckless driving what nature had spared him a decade ago. But he, too, said that he had felt nothing in his nine-story apartment building in the latest quake.

Later, Tass reported that several weeks before the latest earthquake, scientists had noticed "anomalous changes in the composition of gases in mineral waters of the Tashkent artesian basin," something that also had been noted during the temblor of 1966.

Two U.S. seismologists from Los Angeles who are working on an exchange project in a Tadzhik valley said that their Soviet colleagues were obsessed with the idea of developing prediction methods. The two, Brian Tucker and Jerry King, are trying to develop a method that may be as useful in the United States as it would be here—to predict where an earthquake is likely to cause the heaviest damage. Eventually, such knowledge could be used to set construction codes or draw maps of building sites to be avoided.

"We hope eventually to be able to predict where, in a sediment-filled valley, the motion of the earth in a tremor will be the greatest," Mr. Tucker said. "Ultimately, we would try to predict where in any given valley the damage from a quake would likely be most severe." Los Angeles, he noted, is in such a basin and so is Dushanbe.

Mr. Tucker said that his project, in the seismologically active Garm Valley, where there is about one small earthquake a day, requires "a lot of traveling around" to scattered observation stations.

"Here we can do that with helicopters—something that would be terribly expensive in the United States," he said. Carrying out his project with Soviet support made his National Science Foundation grant go twice as far, he said. He estimated that he would be getting more than \$400,000 in U.S. government and foundation grants for the three-year project.

Sound Waves
Soviet scientists, Mr. Tucker said, are trying to predict earthquakes by measuring the speed of acoustic waves through the earth and looking for anomalous changes that would be harbingers of major activity. "There's no certainty about this method at all," he said, "but they are going at it hard as they can."

One reason may be the pace of high-rise construction in Dushanbe and Tashkent, something dictated more by high rates of population growth than by the safety of new building design. "Dushanbe is growing by 12,000 people a year," said Viktor Konovalov, the city's chief architect, "and the city is already as big now as we had predicted it to be by 1980. So now our seismic-proof buildings are 9 to 12 stories high." The city now has a population of 485,000.



United Press International
A sedan teeters on the brink of a hill after an earthquake rocked Japan's Izu peninsula.

12 Others Missing

Quake Kills 13 in Japan Resort Area

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The death toll from an earthquake that struck a resort area near Tokyo yesterday rose to 13 as rescue work progressed slowly. Twelve persons were still unaccounted for today.

The government meteorological agency said almost 150 aftershocks have been recorded since a powerful tremor with a magnitude of 7 on the Richter scale rumbled through wide areas along the Pacific Coast of Japan yesterday.

Hardest hit was Izu Peninsula, clustered with hot spring resort towns, about 100 miles west of Tokyo, where most of the casualties were reported.

Seismologists waited for more aftershocks, including those with a magnitude of 6, may continue for about a month. However, they discounted the possibility that a major quake may follow.

Most of the casualties were caused by landslides that buried houses and struck passing vehicles, the police said.

There were 18 landslides, and in Izu on the tip of Izu Peninsula a water main was destroyed. Long queues were formed as a ship arrived there today with water for residents.

The police said that about 4,000 tourists were evacuated by ship as railroad and road traffic remained virtually closed.

In Kawazu, a small town on

the southern tip of the peninsula, rescuers were trying to reach seven persons trapped in a landslide. The police said the danger or additional slides interrupted the work.

Three elderly sisters died in a

bus which was crushed by a falling rock in Kawazu.

The earthquake was the strongest to hit the area since May, 1974, when a tremor with a magnitude of 6.3 struck, killing 29 persons and injuring 77.

3 Dead, 4 Hurt in Avalanche Near French Alpine Resort

VAL D'ISÈRE, France, Jan. 15 (UPI).—An avalanche yesterday swept three persons to their death against the wall of an apartment building, police said.

Four persons were hospitalized after being dug out of the snow by about 200 rescue workers just outside this Alpine ski resort. Two persons were found unburnt under about three meters of snow which swept across a service road before coming to rest against the building.

About 1 1/2 meters of snow has fallen in the region in the last 48 hours and police said that they had closed the service road to pedestrians because it is overhung by a ukuron of rock.

Elsewhere in the Alps, 60 persons were evacuated by ski lift from an apartment building near Tignes because the road out of the country was only open to cars equipped with chains.

The four-day wave of snow and frost—the worst since 1950 in some parts of the nation—has not caused any deaths so far.

Officials said that the temperature will start rising tomorrow. Police said that all highways in two northern provinces—Burgundy and Alsace—were still closed and most others in the northern half of the country were only open to cars equipped with chains.

Abuses, Injustices Charged

Filipinos Call Farm Training In U.S. a Cheap Labor Scheme

By Wayne King

DURHAM, N.C., Jan. 15 (NYT).—A group of Filipino agricultural trainees working in the United States under a program sponsored by the national 4-H Council and the government of the Philippines has signed a protest statement contending that the program provides no training but instead is a "cheap labor" scheme that has had some of the trainees working 12 to 14 hours a day under bad conditions for three months without a break.

The trainees, mostly young men in their 20s, have been joined in their protest by a group of North Carolinians calling themselves the Support Committee for the 4-H Trainees.

Mr. McGinnis, a health worker, said that 4-H officials had acknowledged receiving the complaint statement mailed last month and supporting documentation provided by his group but had not responded to a demand for a meeting to work out problems, which include complaints of poor living conditions and a failure to account for money owing to the trainees.

Manila Discourts Complaints

Officials of the national 4-H Foundation in Washington were not available for comment on the complaints. However, the government of the Philippines has previously said the complaints were without basis.

Several of the trainees, who work in the United States for 18 to 21 months, said that they had been afraid to voice their complaints previously because of fear of reprisals from the martial law government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Timothy McGinnis, head of the group, which is made up of members of the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union, religious organization and others, said that team members had visited host farms and interviewed trainees for five months and had found

previously said the complaints were without basis.

Several of the trainees, who work in the United States for 18 to 21 months, said that they had been afraid to voice their complaints previously because of fear of reprisals from the martial law government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Trainees, in their protest, said that they will return to the Philippines in 1974 and the period for their return will be 3 months. Firms who wish to be issued with tender documents should apply in writing to:

The Director, Water Department, Ministry of Water Development, P.O. Box 3022, NAROBO, KENYA.

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will only be advised tender documents if they can satisfy the Director, Water Department, as to their experience and competence to manage the plant concerned. Any deposit by tenders not considered

qualified will also be refunded.

Responses to the questionnaire should reach the Luton office of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Partners not later than Jan. 20, 1978.

Tender documents will be issued only to contractors who respond to this notice and make the necessary application returns of the Malawi Government and no reason for rejections will be given.

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E. A. MOUNYA,
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others stay in warehouse offices converted to bedrooms."

The trainees also complained about "financial accountability." They receive \$65 a month spending money while in the United States, paid directly to them, and \$27 more in wages paid to the national 4-H Council.

Travel money and administrative costs are deducted, and the rest is paid to the trainees after his 18-month tour is over and he is returning to the Philippines.

The trainees say there is no detailed financial accounting and that most of them go back to the Philippines "with only a few hundred dollars."

Program began in 1974.

The 73 trainees in the Southeast are part of 201 now in the United States in what are called Group C and D, the two most recent groups to be sent to the United States under the program, which began in 1974.

"Unfortunately," says the report, "we call that evaluation 'a cover-up' and say in their own report that conditions have not improved."

Long Day Described

Typical of the complaints are those of Julian Lagunas, 26, who is now working on a turkey farm near Marston, N.C. In an interview, Mr. Lagunas, who had been an insurance salesman in the Philippines with an interest in large-scale swine farming, said that he worked six days a week from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. with an hour for lunch. "We pick up the eggs, check the fence, get loose birds, pick up dead ones, break the eggs, that's all," he said.

Although he was interested in swine production, Mr. Lagunas said he had asked for a transfer from an Iowa hog farm because of the working conditions.

"I was scooping manure during blizzards, 36 below zero," he said. "I was spreading manure in the fields, scooping corn, mowing weeds along fence roads."

During the 18 months on the farm, he said, he lost 28 pounds because of work and the food he was given.

He said that he would return to the Philippines in March, but had no idea how much money he would take with him. Initially, he said, money was not his first concern, because he had come here to learn swine farming to be able to return to the Philippines and practice it.

"But I have learned nothing," he said, "except possibly how to work hard every day for no reason for myself."

Memorial Notice

ROBERT D. MURPHY. A memorial mass is being celebrated Jan. 18, 11 a.m., at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 111 Avenue, Paris 16. At the request of the American Catholic Association of Paris.

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Hints at Break in Ties

NAIROBI, Jan. 15 (AP).—The Ethiopian government accused President Carter yesterday of having provoked the Ogaden war and strongly hinted at a possible break in diplomatic relations with Washington.

The Ethiopian allegation was made in an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement issued in rebuttal to President Carter's remark Thursday that the Soviet military involvement in the Horn of Africa has contributed to the undeclared war being fought between Ethiopia and Somalia.

"In view of the fact that the inauspicious Somalia ruling clique has... unleashed a wanton and unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia, how can Mr. Carter doubt that the responsibility for the disturbances of peace and stability in the region is squarely with Somalia?" the statement asked, according to Ethiopia's official news agency.

"It was the administration, and in particular Mr. Carter, that provided the Somalia expansionists to launch their aggression against Ethiopia. Ethiopia, therefore, considers that the U.S. administration shares responsibility."

"Ethiopia believes that, if the U.S. government continues its policy of interference and support for the Somalia aggressors, such an irresponsible act will inevitably force Ethiopia to reconsider the framework of her relationship with the American government," the statement said.

Last year a U.S. news magazine reported that Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre sent his U.S. physician and adviser, Dr. Kevin Cahill, to Washington in June to check the possibility of Somalia receiving U.S. arms as an alternative to Somalia's then total reliance on Soviet weapons.

Mr. Cahill was told by State Department officials that the United States would not be

averse to increased guerrilla pressure in the Ogaden, according to the report.

A State Department spokesman denied the report.

President Carter Thursday called on Somalia to negotiate a

peace with Ethiopia and suggested that the problem could be brought to the United Nations. The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement yesterday called the suggestion part of a "conspiracy" and an affront to Africa.

Poll Finds Canal Support of Pacts Depends on Defense Assurance

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Although a majority of U.S. citizens still oppose the Panama Canal treaties, overwhelming support would be gained if the United States is assured the right to defend the waterway, a new Associated Press-NBC News poll has found.

The poll's results were released on Friday after Senate and Wednesday, were asked if they had heard or read about the treaties. About 77 per cent said yes. 22 per cent no and 1 per cent were not sure. Of those who had heard or



LIFT FOR THE TORIES—Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, smiling bravely, tests helicopter rescue hoist during recent visit to boat show in London.

Nation's Leaders Pay Tribute To Humphrey in Capitol Rite

(Continued from Page 1)

led Capitol ceremony were, besides Mrs. Humphrey and the Humphrey children, former Vice-president Nelson Rockefeller; Mrs. Lady Bird Johnson, widow of the resident under whom Sen. Humphrey served as vice-president; members of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court, and most members of the Senate and the House.

'America the Beautiful'

The violinist Isaac Stern, a friend of the late senator, led his trio in the standards movement of the C-minor trio of Mendelssohn, and Metropolitan Opera baritone Robert Merrill sang Schubert's "Ave Maria" and "The Lord's Prayer."

At the ceremony's conclusion, Mr. Merrill sang "America, the Beautiful," and then, when President Carter relayed Mrs. Humphrey's wish that he repeat it and invite the assembled mourners to join in, he sang it again.

Afterward, the military honor guard, drawn from all the services, slowly carried the casket out of the rotunda, into the cloudy, 29-degree cold, where the U.S. Marine band greeted it with "Ruffles and Flourishes" and "Hail, Columbia." Slowly, they bore the former vice-president's body down the steps of the Capitol to a waiting hearse for the drive through the snow-covered countryside to Andrews Air Force Base, in nearby Maryland.

There was placed aboard the president's jet, Air Force One, for the return flight to Minnesota, where Sen. Humphrey will be in state in the State Capitol at St. Paul before his funeral and burial tomorrow afternoon in Minneapolis.

President Carter and former President Ford will attend the Minnesota services.

Family at Beside

The presidential plane that carried Sen. Humphrey's body here is the same one that brought the body of the slain President John Kennedy back to Washington and carried President John Kennedy back to Washington and carried President Lyndon Johnson's body to Washington for mourning ceremonies.

Mr. Humphrey's death, of inoperable pelvic cancer, occurred at 9:25 p.m. Friday as he lay in a coma at his lakeside home in Waverly, about 40 miles west of Minneapolis. At his bedside were his wife, their three sons, Hubert III, Robert and Douglas, and their daughter, Mrs. Nancy Solman.

President Carter's statement yesterday summed up the nation's affection and regard for Sen. Humphrey. Mr. Carter said:

"From time to time, our nation is blessed by the presence of men and women who bear the mark of greatness who help us see a better vision of what we can become. Hubert Humphrey was such a man."

"For 30 years, his voice was heard from one end of this country to the other—most often in defense of the oppressed, the hungry, the victims of poverty and discrimination. All of us will miss that voice. It was as familiar to Americans as the voicing of a member of their family. And, in a sense, Hubert Humphrey was a member of every family in America."

"Hubert Humphrey was a fundamentally happy man, a man who really did love his fellow human beings, and in victory and in defeat he set an example for generosity, sincerity, and hope."

"The only thing more courageous than the way in which he led his life was the manner in which he left it."

"In our laws and institutions, his memorials will endure. The most lasting of them will be in our hearts. Rosalynn and I extend our deepest sympathy to Muriel Humphrey."

E. Berlin Denies Entry To Bonn Leader, Aide

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP)—Border guards prevented West German opposition leader Helmut Kohl and one of his aides from entering East Berlin today.

An East German officer told Mr. Kohl and Philipp Jenninger that their visit to East Berlin was "currently not desired," said Bernhard Müller-Schoenau, spokesman for the Christian Democratic party in West Berlin.

Relations between the two countries are at a new low since the Hamburg-based news magazine, *Der Spiegel*, published a manifesto allegedly written by a secretly founded East German Federation of Democratic Communists.

Death Penalty Upheld In Iranian Spy Case

TEHRAN, Jan. 15 (Reuters)—

A military appeals tribunal today upheld the death penalty imposed by a lower court on a senior Education Ministry official. Ali Nasir Rabhani, who confessed to spying for 30 years for a foreign power.

Rabhani, 56, is the second man condemned to death by Iran in the last month for spying. A senior army officer, Maj. Gen. Ahmed Moqarebbi, was executed on Dec. 25 for spying for 40 years for a foreign power. In both cases, the country was identified in court only as "the northern neighbor," but newspapers today named the foreign power as the Soviet Union.

Newspaper in Beirut Damaged in Bombing

BEIRUT, Jan. 15 (AP)—A

car bomb attack damaged the offices of a leftist newspaper here and

artillery due's in south Lebanon

claimed 18 casualties yesterday, authorities reported.

Police said that a local newspaper was killed in an overnight bombing attack that damaged the offices of the pro-Libyan newspaper *Al-Kifah Al-Arabi*. The rightist Voice of Lebanon radio station reported that Christian gunners in the southern strongholds of Kfar and Marjayoun, just north of Israel, exchanged fire with Palestinians in the neighboring town of Nabatiyeh.

Joseph McCarthy, Managed N. Y. Yankees to 8 League Championships

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT).—Joseph V. McCarthy, 80, the baseball manager who led the New York Yankees to eight American League pennants, died Friday in Millard Fillmore Hospital in Buffalo.

Mr. McCarthy died of pneumonia, the hospital said. He entered the hospital in November.

He was either "a pushbutton manager," in the words of Jimmie Dykes, or "the greatest manager who ever lived," in the words of Edward Barrow, who hired him for the Yankees in 1881.

Whatever he was, Joseph Vincent McCarthy—elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1957—became the most successful baseball manager of his time and formed the middle link in the chain of Yankees' achievements during the last half-century.

He was a stocky, 5-foot 8-inch-tall Philadelphian with a strong Irish face, an impressive manner, a conservative outlook—the master of the nonconformist reply and the devotee of the set line-up.

He had neither the quiet desperation of Miller Huggins, who preceded him as the Yankees' empire-builder, nor the flamboyance of Casey Stengel.

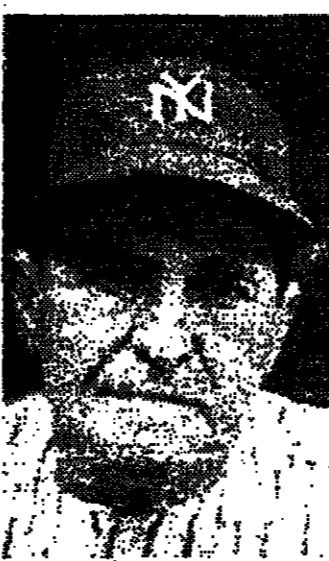
Such like them, he called the signals for some of the most celebrated players in history, from Babe Ruth to Joe DiMaggio. And, like them, he produced winners consistently.

18 Seasons With Yankees

Mr. McCarthy, who never played in the major leagues, joined the Yankees after they had won six American League pennants under Huggins in the 1920s. He led them for 15 full seasons, winning seven World Series titles in his eight appearances.

Later, during the Stengel era through the 1950s, the Yankees won 10 more pennants. And by the time the empire plunged into decline after the 1954 season, the Yankees had taken 29 pennants and 20 world titles in 45 years.

The middle years in this remarkable stretch fell to Mr. McCarthy, who had spent 20 seasons as player and manager in the minor leagues before becoming manager of the Chicago Cubs in 1926. Three years later, they won the National League pennant, and two years after that Mr. McCarthy switched to the Yankees. He left them in 1946, set out one season, then



Joseph V. McCarthy

managed the Boston Red Sox in 1948 and 1949 before retiring in June, 1950.

By then, he had become the first manager in baseball to win pennants in both major leagues and the first to win four straight World Series titles, from 1936 through 1939. The Yankees missed the pennant by two games in 1940, but when won three pennants and two World Series in the next three years.

"Never a day went by," Joe DiMaggio recalled, "that you didn't learn something from McCarthy."

"I hated his guts," said Joe Page, the relief pitcher, "but there was never a better manager."

—By Joseph Durso

kneecap while playing sandlot ball and never had a real chance at a big-league career.

He encountered the star system for the first time with the Cubs. He was conducting a clubhouse briefing that first spring when Grover Cleveland Alexander strayed in just as Mr. McCarthy was saying, "Now, suppose we get a man on second base... Alexander, one of the great pitchers and great individualists in the business, commented:

"You don't have to worry about that, Mr. McCarthy. This club will never get a man that far."

A month later, Mr. McCarthy sold Alexander to the St. Louis Cardinals and, amid the catcalls, got a telegram from Wrigley that read:

"Congratulations. For years I've been looking for a manager who had the nerve to do that."

With the Yankees, he was in the New York dugout during many of the most dramatic moments in sports history. But before he did, he had to solve the problem of Babe Ruth: the home-run hitter supreme, the demigod leader of a rousing bunch of baseball heroes, a law unto himself. Ruth also nourished the hope of some day managing the Yankees himself.

Mr. McCarthy met that challenge by avoiding any direct clash, even though the strategy involved a bending of his usual policy that all players were to be treated alike. He pretty much let Ruth do as he pleased, and in return the Babe stayed more or less in line and kept hitting home runs.

—By Joseph Durso

Maurice Careme

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—The Belgian poet, Maurice Careme, 78, has died at his home here, his family said yesterday. He received the French Interna-

tional Grand Prize of Poetry in 1963 for his complete works and four years later was chosen Prince of Poetry 1972 by the Académie Française.

affairs, reconstruction and defense, and in 1945 was a delegate to the founding conference of the United Nations in San Francisco.

—worked on several Marx brothers films.

Warren Pierson

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 15 (AP).—Warren Pierson, 81, former board chairman of Trans World Airlines, died Thursday.

Report Says 17% In N.Y. Asylums Could Go Home

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 15 (NYT).—

A two-year survey of New York State's mental health system has found that more than a fourth of the 26,000 adult patients in mental hospitals "do not have sufficient behavioral manifestations of a mental illness to require care in a mental hospital."

The survey, completed last year by state health authorities, found that 17.5 per cent of the patients are capable of living either by themselves, with families or in adult homes, halfway houses or boarding houses. A total of 10.6 per cent would require care in nursing homes or health-related facilities that are less restrictive than mental hospitals.

The patients cannot be discharged, mental health officials acknowledged, because there are not enough community facilities to handle them.

The disclosure of the findings comes amid political criticism of the state's policy of discharging mental patients deemed fit to leave state hospitals. Many legislators and community leaders have accused the state of "dumping" mental patients into localities—particularly on Long Island and on Manhattan's West Side—without providing money to care for them.

Spain to Destroy Police Files on Franco Enemies

MADRID, Jan. 15 (Reuters).—

The Spanish government last week ordered the destruction of police files on thousands of politicians and trade unionists considered state enemies during Generalissimo Francisco Franco's rule.

After the 1936-39 civil war, the Interior Ministry and the police occupied offices on then-outlawed political and labor groups.

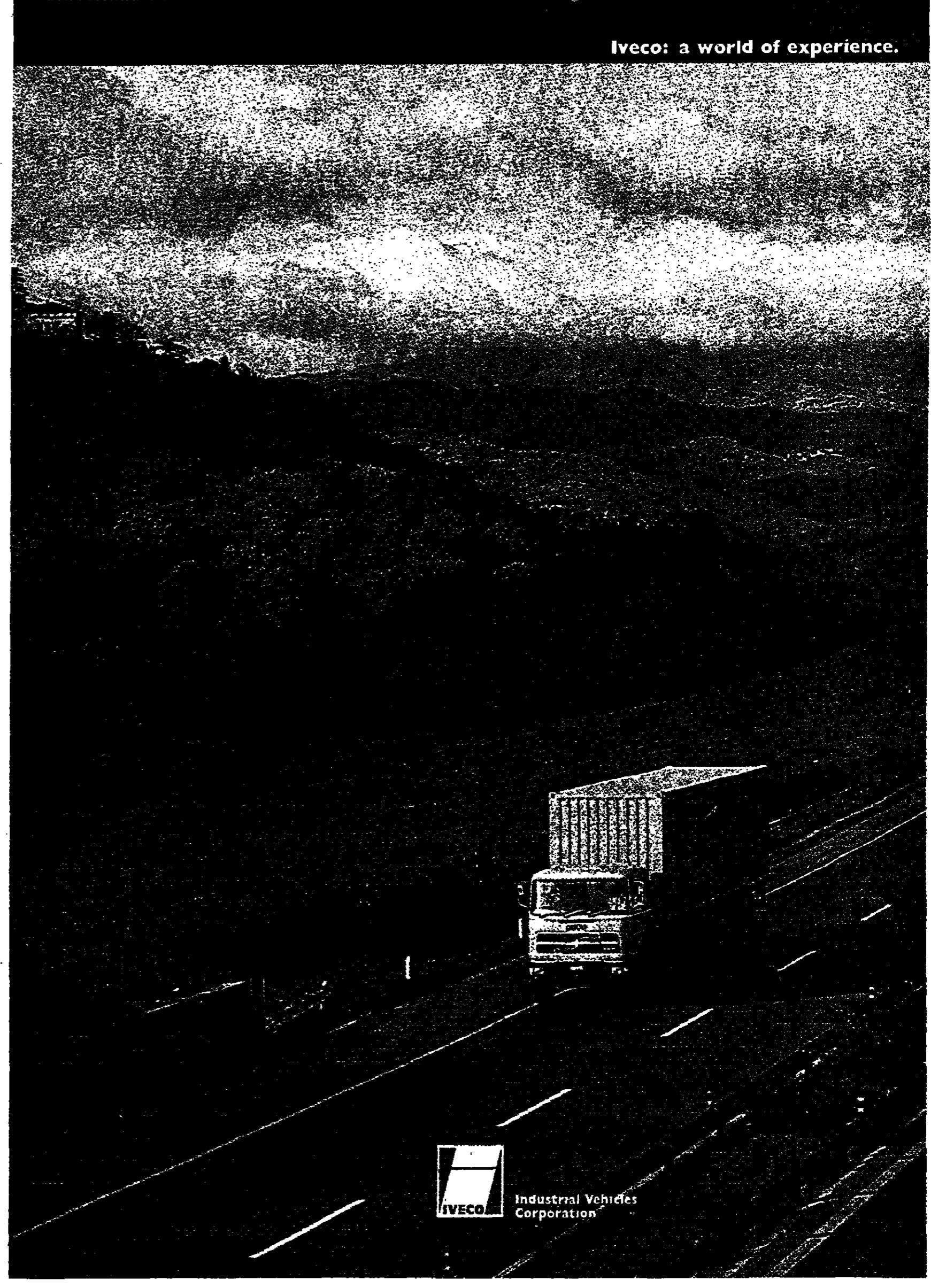
An order from the Premier's office, published in the Official Gazette, said that such records were no longer of any administrative use.

The order was sent to the police, the Interior Ministry and the Ministry of Culture, telling them to go through the files and keep only those documents of historic value.

The retained files would be thrown away and available for consultation only after a period of years to be determined by the Interior Ministry.

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5 Die at Ganges River

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15 (AP).—Five persons were killed and 24 injured today when thousands of Hindu pilgrims stampeded into the holy Ganges River where it joins the Bay of Bengal at Sagar Island, the Samachar news agency reported.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 Monday, January 16, 1978 *

Hubert Humphrey's Legacy

Hubert Humphrey and death seemed intrinsically incompatible. Few human beings have ever been in love with life or enjoyed life's challenge and variety more than he did. He gave unstintingly of his heart, mind, imagination and physical energy, and he left America a better country for his efforts.

Hubert Humphrey was preeminently a man of the United States Senate. He was an orator, a legislator, a conciliator. He was not an administrator or even an effective politician when his own larger ambitions were at stake; he too often put loyalty to others above single-minded self-interest and kindness to subordinates ahead of the dictates of efficiency. Thus, he was not always successful, but he was always much loved.

Like other giants in the history of the Senate—Robert Taft, Robert La Follette, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Calhoun—Hubert Humphrey hungered for the presidency and sought it repeatedly and in vain. He came close in 1968, when, after having served as vice-president under Lyndon Johnson, he became the presidential nominee of his party. But the antagonisms stirred by the Vietnam war were too great for him to overcome. That he came so close to doing so—despite vilification from both ends of the political spectrum—was a tribute to Humphrey's courage and powers of persuasion.

It was deeply ironic that his association with President Johnson and the Vietnam debacle denied him the White House because so much of Humphrey's political life was devoted to the cause of peace. He played a large part in the legislation that led to the Peace Corps, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the partial nuclear test ban treaty of 1963, and the Food for Peace program. When he returned to the Senate in 1971, he became the strong man of the Foreign Relations Committee, where his abiding interests were strengthening economic assistance programs for the poorer countries and trying to avert famine and malnutrition. The fate of Israel was another cause that engaged his deep interest; he was first elected to the Senate in the same year that Israel achieved independence, was a frequent visitor to the young country and came to feel a profound affinity for its people.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Haste, Waste, Virtue at Sea

Virtue is not always virtuous. Many members of Congress must have felt very good when they voted, in last month's Christmas rush, to extend the nation's prohibitions against the dumping of oil and other hazardous substances to 200 miles from American shores. But as the Carter administration argued in vain, the legislation—combined with the unilateral extension of our coastal fishing zones in 1976—goes a long way toward encouraging and legitimizing other prohibitions in the waters up to 200 miles from other coasts. Like prohibitions on the passage of American military vessels, perhaps even certain commercial ships. The United States has been struggling to preserve the principle that any interference with activity in the open sea should occur only by international treaty and not, as in clearly coastal waters, by the actions of individual states. Congress muddled the waters.

It acted at the urging of environmental groups eager to curb the leakage or deliberate discharge of oil and other hazardous substances, which have been polluting ocean areas and the coastlines of many countries. The law already controls such dumping out 12 miles from shore and imposes high standards of construction and maintenance on all vessels that call at American ports. And the administration is working with other governments to write international standards in this field for regions beyond the 12-mile zone. A little patience might have solved the problem. In any case, unilateral action

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

So Much Confusion

The answer to the question of how to restore the international value of the dollar without disrupting world trade is for the American trade deficit, stimulating world trade, to be removed only gradually over the next two years or so and for the dollar to be steadied by international management. But such a smooth adjustment to economic reality will not be easy to concert when there is so much confusion about American policy, normally the very heart of leadership. Once he is rested from his Indian journeys, Mr. [James] Callaghan [the Prime Minister of Britain] might give Mr. [Helmut] Schmidt [the Chancellor of West Germany] a call and see if they can get together and arrange another summit with [U.S. President] Carter. And somebody some-

where had better be building a better blueprint for world money.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

Referendum in Chile

Few people will believe that the events of [Jan. 4] constitute a fair and accurate sounding of public opinion as understood in the Western world. The haste with which the exercise was mounted, the absence of electoral rolls, which were destroyed earlier by the junta, the lack of facilities for Gen. Pinochet's opponents to put their case to the voters and the fact that there was no impartial authority to oversee the voting or the count are some of the factors which must cast the gravest doubts over the validity of the outcome.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 16, 1923

LONDON—For more than three years now a letter has appeared every day in the New York Herald, Paris edition, signed "Old Philadelphia Lady," asking how to convert the temperature from centigrade to Fahrenheit, and vice versa. Periodically letters appear telling the old lady how to do it, but they make no difference, for the letter remains, and the "Old Philadelphia Lady" has become a standing joke in the Gay City. Surely this is a record in newspaper correspondence.

Fifty Years Ago

January 16, 1923

NEW YORK—The steady reaction in many parts of the world against laws forbidding the use of wine, beer and spirits is freshly evidenced by the entrance of the government of Turkey into the distillery business. Now, only two countries in the world continue under Prohibition rule, the United States and Finland. Would anyone seriously doubt that it is a lost cause, soon to be replaced by a more realistic temperance system?



'These Long Orbits Give Me a Chance to Fix My Shoes.'

Committee Campaigns Against Pain

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Not many years ago, reaching home from the city, I discovered the normally imperturbable lady who has cooked for my family for a quarter century far gone in weeping. She is an elderly and hardy Cuban black who early in life suffered a lifetime's ration of sorrow and pain, and for that reason her tears were not treated as though caused by a collapsed sinuffi. I got the story from her in spurts. A message, through an intermediary in Miami. Her sister, dying of cancer in Havana. Miserable pain. No morphine, because Castro's supply was available only to the army. I called my favorite doctor. Out of town on a fishing trip, un-

reachable. I asked another doctor a hypothetical question: What would a doctor's prescription look like authorizing enough morphine for daily doses for 60 days to a dying patient? I scratched out the hieroglyphics on a doctor's pad, approached the pharmacist, who whistled at the size of the order but got out the stuff which I drove to Pan American at Kennedy and put into the hands of a pilot.

In Madrid, my brother had arranged to meet the pilot, take the package and give it to a pilot on Iberia, bound for Havana. Twenty-four hours later the dying woman had her short lifetime's supply of morphine.

Back from a fishing trip, the doctor telephoned me. Easy-going type, in his conversational style, but steel in his system. "I note from records that have come in from the pharmacy that I authorized you to pick up morphine worth about \$6,000 on the black market. Are you enjoying it?" I explained. He sighed, executed papers that designated the dosage as designed for a case of terminal illness, and somehow the irregularity of the transaction never attracted official attention.

What does attract official attention has become the object of a crusade led by Mrs. Judith Quattuck of Potomac, Md. She is the head of something called the Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain and her ob-

jective is to sweep away the U.S. bureaucratic cobwebs that prefer human agony to medical improvement. We are, for all our concern in America for health and pleasure, as dour as the most misanthropic countries on earth when it comes to certain kinds of pain.

There are a number of objectives endorsed by Mrs. Quattuck's committee, but that which has received the most attention is the licensing, for patients who suffer from terminal cancer, of the heroin drug. She had a personal experience during the Second World War, observing the agonizing death of her grandmother. Then she watched Stewart Art on the Dick Cavett Show, describing a patient occupying an adjacent room.

She launched the committee. And people began to send her case histories, which she has compiled.

One example will do (one example is almost too much): "I have lost my mother with incurable uterine cancer. Her pain was so horrid that she lost her mind and ate her bottom lip completely off from clutching her top teeth so tightly. My 12-year-old sister and I watched this for six weeks. We would enter the small hospital and hear her screams as soon as we closed the door. The nurse had no way to quiet her. She was immune to conventional painkillers."

—Eric Hoffer.

A Child's 'Hunger' at 75

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—In a nation that listens too much to the young and not enough to the old, Eric Hoffer is a valuable rarity: a charismatic old man. Talent is, as he says, a species of vigor, and he has become more vigorous with age.

He is 75 years old and, in a sense, 75 years old: "To become really mature is to return to the age of 5, to become able to recapture the capacity for absorption, for learning, the tremendous hunger to master skills that you have at 5 years."

Circumventing the law seems a poor way to deal with poor law. The official who heads our delegation to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, former secretary of everything Elliot Richardson, is urging Congress to repeal the measure cleanly in this year's sessions. If the leaders of Congress would show some sympathy for the idea, the EPA might defensibly be persuaded also to delay writing its regulations. As a giant maritime power, the United States has many diverse interests in the high seas. Keeping them clean is clearly one—but only one.

The first of his nine books, "The True Believer," was published when he was a 50-year-old longshoreman in San Francisco. His writing career is evidence for his belief that the U.S. population is "impure with talent." The measure of a society's efficiency is, he says, the ratio of supervisory personnel to producing personnel, and America's success derives from competence widely diffused, including that found on San Francisco docks.

Born in the Bronx to German immigrants, his mother died when he was 7. He soon lost almost all sight. It returned when he was 15, and although (or perhaps because) he never attended school, he found himself with a "terrible hunger for the printed word." In 1920, he took a bus to Los Angeles and rented a cheap room near the public library. Until 1942, when he became a longshoreman, he drifted from job to job and from town to town, always stopping first for a card from the public library.

In an autumn in the 1930s, when preparing to go prospecting for gold, and expecting to get snowbound in the mountains, he stopped at a second-hand bookstore to spend a dollar on any thick book with small print and no pictures. If there is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow, there surely was in the fall of Hoffer's hand on Montaigne's essays and in the fall of the snow that trapped him while he read the book three times. From Montaigne he acquired "a taste for the good sentence," and the sense that ink is better used as a detergent than as an explosive.

He became one of the most sensible voices of the late 1960s, which is, admittedly, not saying much—and one of President Johnson's favorite writers, which is not saying much, either. But he was both of those things because of his acute understanding of "the passionate state of mind," which was too much with us then and, inevitably, will be again.

It is shocking, Hoffer says, for a proudly materialistic, rationalistic and scientific civilization "to discover that the most important

man staggers through life yapped at by his reason, pulled and shoved by his appetites, whispered to by his fears, beckoned by hopes. Small wonder that what he craves most is self-forgetting."

Religion requires coming to terms with one's self; it requires acknowledging personal responsibility. But when extremist politics serves us as an ersatz religion, it locates the shaping forces of our existence outside ourselves, thus shifting the blame for a disappointing life.

It has been said that every life, viewed from within, is a series of disappointments. But that is not true of Hoffer. "To grow old," Hoffer says, "is to grow common. Old age equalizes—we are aware that what is happening to us has happened to untold numbers from the beginning of time." Growing old is a common experience, but Hoffer's life demonstrates that it can be a period of growing more complicated, interesting and interesting.

—Eric Hoffer.

Letters

Greek Infidel

Please be aware that the sensitive Greek press scrutinizes even the remotest sections of your publication and woe to the infidel who dares express his thoughts, even if his disagrees.

As a result of my note criticizing the U.S. State Department and Greek Foreign Ministry for allowing sloppy journalism to sway their decisions, one of Greece's largest-selling newspapers felt it necessary via an anonymously written column to:

"Insinuate that the International Herald Tribune is somehow connected with U.S. foreign policy and as a rule "swear" at Greece. Obviously the word "criticize" escapes them as does the fact that it is a basic responsibility and right of any newspaper, including those in Greece, to do so in a sound, constructive manner.

"Suggest that either the Tribune, the press office at the U.S. Embassy in Athens, or myself provide them with the original transcript of William Schaeuble's article to back up my criticism. This two months after this particular paper splashed the mis-information across its front pages.

"Initiate a slanderous attack on my character. Fortunately the judicial process is on more rationalistic and scientific ground than journalism in Greece. We do have legal precedents for defamation.

This charade again sharply brings into focus the degree of irresponsibility by some sections of the Greek press and that they not only need considerably more training in the mechanics of journalism but in the principles of democracy as well.

NICK SOKARIS.

Athena.

—Polly Wants a Visa

In your People column Dec. 22 there was an interesting parrot story, which reminded me of one I heard recently in Israel.

A Jew in Russia owned a parrot that had a habit of saying "Down with Communism." While awaiting a visa to leave Russia, he had a terrible fear the police would one day come and search his flat so as to have reason to refuse his request to leave. The fateful day arrived. A knock on the door and he suddenly remembered the parrot, grabbed it and threw it in the freezer. The police entered, looked around and left. With a sigh of relief, he opened the freezer and released the frozen bird. As he thawed the parrot said, "Praise Mother Russia..." His owner remarked: "One hour in Siberia and you are already a Communist."

MURRAY S. GREENFIELD.

Tel Aviv.

It is not safe to say that such torment as this would simply cease to be if the United States were to change its laws in order to permit the manufacture and administration of heroin under carefully controlled circumstances. But doctors seem to agree that heroin will do more than morphine for several reasons. One is that it is capable of producing a higher degree of euphoria. Another is that the hydrochloride content makes it more soluble, so that less inserted into the flesh can do more than the larger doses of morphine.

The committee, which has acquired some distinguished sponsors, including the active patronage of Rep. Newton Steers, R-Md., is up against the conventional wisdom of the law which, with that magisterial irrevocability of which it is so regularly used, in effect authorizes the use of heroin only for teen-agers in ghettos who have relatively little trouble in acquiring it, while their grandmothers die in pain under the hygienic auspices of the law. The Committee on the Treatment of Intractable Pain can be reached at 2300 River Road, Potomac, Md. 20884.

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The narrow gate in the Gulf of Aden dominating the Red Sea may seem very far away, but it is a vital key to the world politics of the rest of the century. The Soviets know that power does not come out of the barrel—a gun, but out of the oil barrels in the Middle East, and they can read maps. Washington is beginning to understand that it had better do the same.

So we are coming into another one of those tense periods between Moscow and Washington. President Carter is proclaiming liberty and human rights, and the Soviets are tired of personal freedom. Leonid Brezhnev is talking about "human rights" at Belgrade as if they were a menace, and meanwhile offering to make strategic arms compromises with Washington. But meanwhile he is trying to surround Saudi Arabia with its resources and its political influence on the Israeli-Arab dispute, and doing his best to influence the politics of Western Europe.

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Hubert Humphrey—Minnesota's 'Happy Warrior'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Hubert Horatio Humphrey was one of the most remarkable public figures of his time. But the goal he most desired, the presidency, eluded him.

The Minnesota Democrat, a veteran in the New Deal tradition, ran for president in 1960, 1964 and 1972 and seriously considered fourth try in 1976.

He almost succeeded in 1968 when he was Lyndon Johnson's vice-president. That was the only time he won the Democratic presidential nomination and he lost to Richard Nixon by fewer than 500,000 votes. His defeat was due in large measure to his liberal friends deserting him because of his support of Mr. Johnson's Vietnam war effort.

Although Mr. Humphrey returned in 1971 to the Senate, where he had served 16 years before his election as vice-president, misfortune and disappointments continued to dog him.

Illness Begins

Doctors discovered in 1968 that he had carcinoma in situ (cancer-like cells confined to a single site) in his bladder. Some of his doctors advocated immediate surgery but a majority favored watching and waiting. In 1973 he underwent radiation treatment for what was termed an "equivalent" or possibly cancerous change.

The treatment left him badly weakened and forced him to curtail his customary hectic pace. But he slowly recovered and seemed to have become the Humphrey of old—eloquent but often longwinded, imaginative and constantly on the go.

It was frequently said that Mr. Humphrey had more solutions than there were problems. Regardless of the problem, be it an Arab oil boycott or domestic unemployment, he had ideas about what the government should do.

When Mr. Humphrey was in good health and good spirits he virtually radiated joy. It was thus no accident that his staff borrowed the label that Franklin Roosevelt gave to Al Smith, the 1928 Democratic presidential nominee, and christened Mr. Humphrey's 1964 vice-presidential campaign plane the "Happy Warrior."

The campaign probably was the happiest one of Mr. Humphrey's career. He was fresh from his triumph as Senate floor manager of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Vietnam had not emerged as an ugly issue and Mr. Humphrey at the time had scarcely a care. The "happy warrior" tag fit him perfectly and continued to do so in later years, despite the wounds of his futile presidential campaign.

As the 1976 presidential campaign developed, Mr. Humphrey, saddened and embittered by his three previous White House endeavors, insisted that he would not become a candidate but said that he would be available if offered the nomination.

Stays Out

Many of his longtime supporters refused, however, to take no as his answer and for a brief time in the spring he wavered under the pressure. He wound up refusing to enter any of the primaries or do anything to try to stop Jimmy Carter's steamroller.

"With a heavy heart," Mr. Humphrey told a crowded Capitol press conference on April 29, 1976, that he had reached the decision not to run again. His eyes were glistening with tears as he read his prepared statement with his wife Muriel at his side.

As the presidential campaign began moving into high gear in September, Mr. Humphrey entered the Bethesda Naval Medical Center and doctors found he had a cancerous bladder. The bladder was removed on Oct. 7 at New York's Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

Once again, Mr. Humphrey's health suffered a staggering setback. But within six weeks he returned to his Senate office and resumed another campaign: Before entering the hospital he had decided to run for Senate majority leader, a post being va-



Taking a break from the 1968 campaign, Sen. Humphrey tinkers with his Model T.

cated by the retirement of Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont.

It was another example of Mr. Humphrey's unlucky timing. Sen. Robert Byrd, D-W. Va., who as majority whip held the job that Mr. Humphrey had before becoming vice-president, entered the race for leader in early March when Sen. Mansfield announced his retirement. At the end of March, Sen. Byrd claimed he had enough commitments from his Democratic colleagues to insure his victory when the 95th Congress met the following January.

In March, Mr. Humphrey was still toying with the thought that a deadlocked Democratic convention might turn to him for its presidential candidate and he hesitated about the Senate leadership race.

Hope to Beat Byrd

Following his operation, Mr. Humphrey continued to profess optimism that he could beat Sen. Byrd, but his optimism was shaken by few.

In addition to his poor timing, Mr. Humphrey had another handicap in opposing Sen. Byrd.

With Mr. Carter's election as President, Senate Democrats did not feel a need for an eloquent spokesman as leader, which might not have been the case had Republican Gerald Ford retained the presidency.

Civil Rights Champion

After one miss in 1968, Mr. Humphrey was elected mayor of Minneapolis in 1965 and with the help of a tough sheriff named Ed Ryan, he cleaned out the organized crime that had flourished in the city during World War II.

But what first cast him onto

towering figure in U.S. politics for so many years.

Last October, the Senate paid special tribute to Sen. Humphrey when he returned to the Capitol after an 11-week absence and a second operation for cancer. A seven-minute ovation greeted him as he walked into the chamber. Responding, he told the senators

—while crowds looked down from the jammed galleries—that "the greatest gift in life is friendship, and I have it." Then, Democrats and Republicans joined in praise of the Minnesotan. Said Sen. Wendell Anderson, D-Minn.: "To those who say there no longer are any heroes in the world, I say, 'You don't know Hubert Humphrey.'"

A week later, the House paid similar tribute in an unprecedented special session—the House never before had interrupted its work to pay honor to a senator—praise showered down. Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., called Sen. Humphrey "the most genuine liberal this country has ever produced."

Mr. Humphrey's political career,

spanning a third of a century, saw him help found and later head Americans for Democratic Action, lead the drive in Congress for disarmament and a nuclear test ban treaty, father the Peace Corps, shepherd the major civil rights bills through the Senate and win election as vice-president in the Lyndon Johnson landslide of 1964.

Earlier, at the age of 32, he had almost single-handedly taken a broke and splintered Democratic party in Minnesota, merged it with the Farmer-Labor party and carried the state for Franklin Roosevelt in 1944, with no help from the national party structure, which had given up the state to Thomas Dewey.

Mr. Humphrey returned to the Senate in 1950, easily winning election to the seat vacated by Eugene McCarthy. His victory continued the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party domination of Minnesota that had begun with his 225,000-vote victory in 1948 over Republican Sen. Joseph Ball.

Mr. Humphrey's liberalism as well as his political ambition had its roots in his South Dakota childhood. He was born on May 27, 1911, above the family drugstore in Wallace.

His father was of Welsh extraction, a romanticist, a Demo-

crat among Republicans and the idol of Hubert, his youngest son. His mother was Norwegian, stubborn, practical and domineering.

As one biographer has said, Mr. Humphrey respected his mother but revered his father.

It was a highly emotional speech, only 300 words long, but one that electrified the convention. "The time has arrived," he said, "for the Democratic party to get out of the shadow of states' rights and walk forthrightly into the bright sunshine of human rights."

It triggered a huge demonstration and tipped the balance in favor of the strong minority report on civil rights. The Southern Democrats promptly walked out of the Philadelphia auditorium and held their own Dixiecrat meeting in Birmingham, Ala.

It took 20 years for Mr. Humphrey to erase the stigma attached to his name in the South as a result of that speech.

Depression Delayed Education

Years after his father's death in 1949, Mr. Humphrey would tell friends that he seldom made a major decision without thinking what his father might say.

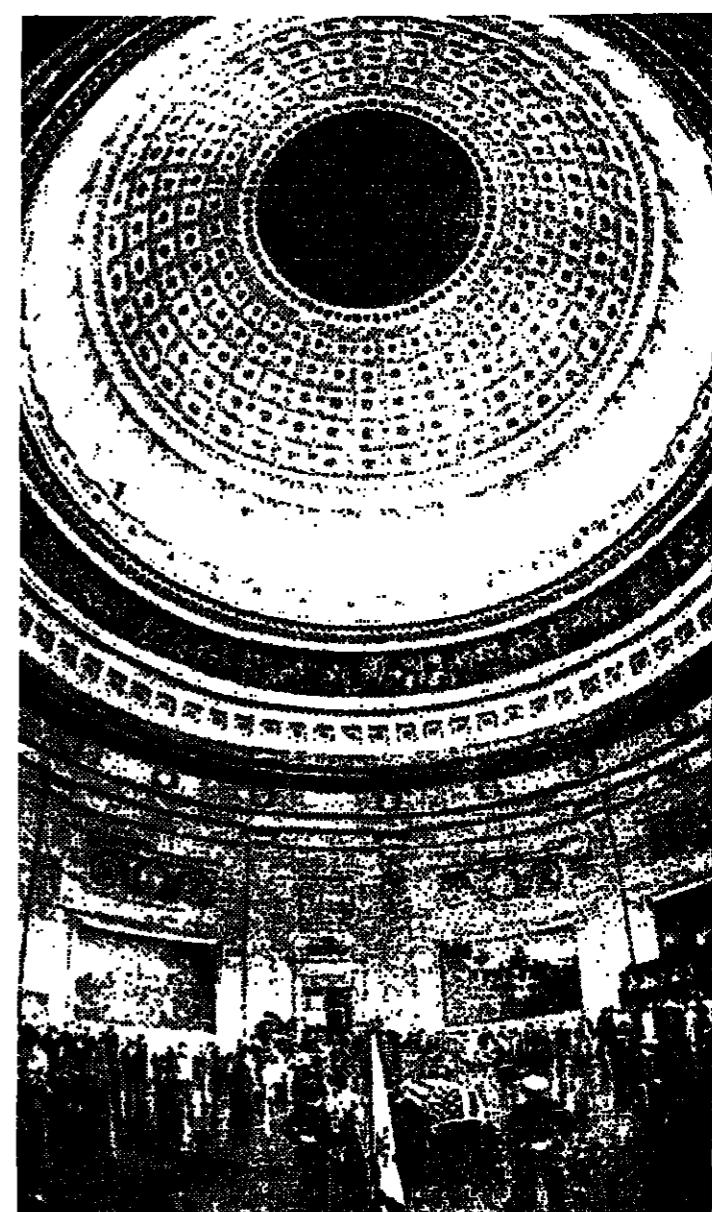
The Humphreys were not poor by early 20th-century Midwestern standards. But they were not rich, and the Depression struck as young Hubert enrolled at the University of Minnesota. Two years later, in 1931, he was forced to return home to help run the family drugstore, then in Huron. A year later, he went to pharmacy school in Denver, and received a degree in 1934.

In 1936, Mr. Humphrey and Muriel Buck were married. In two years, he was studying political science and economics at Minnesota, with Muriel helping support them with a \$35-a-month job as a bookkeeper for a Minnesota oil investment syndicate.

He got straight "A's" and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and won a BA degree in 1939, graduating cum laude. He also developed friendships in the crucible of liberalism that the university's political science department had become in the 1930s. These friends were to be the core of his advisers and supporters in the political fight ahead.

Achievements as Mayor

Mr. Humphrey spent a year earning a master's degree at Louisiana State University, and writing a thesis about the philosophy of the New Deal. He returned to the University of Minnesota and Macalester College,



Under the Capitol Rotunda, a flag-draped casket containing the remains of Sen. Humphrey lies in state.

where he taught political science intermittently for three years.

After his 1945 election as mayor of Minneapolis, Mr. Humphrey not only closed the brothels and stopped the gambling, he also used the office to solve labor-management disputes, appoint the first municipal fair employment practices commission and expand public housing.

His first effort at national politics came shortly after the Republicans won control of Congress in 1946. He traveled to New York City and, with a group of 19 other liberals such as Eleanor Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman and Walter Reuther, founded the ADA as a liberal but militantly anti-Communist political action group.

His election in 1948 to the Senate was a natural political step, and the Senate proved to be Mr. Humphrey's proper milieu. It was a place where he could vent his enormous energy, restlessness and drive during the next 15 years.

Mr. Humphrey's reelection in 1954 and the gradual recognition of him as the leader of Senate liberals prompted Lyndon Johnson, then Senate Democratic leader, to approach him in 1955 about a working arrangement to hold the disparate parts of the party together.

The approach came after Mr. Johnson had asked Mr. Humphrey to support him for the leadership position and Mr. Humphrey had turned him down, even though both knew Mr. Johnson was going to win. Mr. Johnson told Mr. Humphrey: "You're one of the fellows not playing both sides of the street. I want to work with you."

This "working arrangement" lasted through the six years Mr. Johnson was majority leader and while he was vice-president under Mr. Kennedy. And it lasted despite the 1968 Democratic convention when Mr. Johnson helped block Humphrey's open bid to be Adlai Stevenson's vice-presidential candidate, and through 1969 when both Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Johnson were contesting Mr. Kennedy for the presidential nomination.

It was not Mr. Humphrey's nature to turn on his President about Vietnam or any other issue, and he resisted the advice of some members of his staff and other Democrats to do that during the 1968 campaign.

Many believed that the split in the Democratic party over Vietnam—Sen. McCarthy, the anti-Vietnam candidate, endorsed Mr. Humphrey only a week before the election and then did so reluctantly—cost Mr. Humphrey the election.

The party split and the violence on Chicago streets during the Democratic convention set Mr. Humphrey's campaign back severely. Polls during the early fall indicated that Mr. Nixon would swamp him. But Mr. Humphrey worked tirelessly, and with third-party candidate George Wallace, to win the Civil Rights Act of 1968.

Back in the Senate, Mr. Humphrey's stature as a legislator continued to grow. In 1964, he guided the Civil Rights Act

through the Senate over Southern and conservative Republican opposition and won the respect of the losers within his party for his tact and humor throughout the long, bitter fight.

Mr. Humphrey took on the civil rights job at the request of President Johnson and it was one of the factors that led to Mr. Johnson's choice of Mr. Humphrey as his running mate in 1964, over several senators including Mr. Humphrey's longtime ally from Minnesota, Eugene McCarthy.

The Johnson-Humphrey ticket rode to a landslide victory, but in many ways, it was the beginning of the end of Mr. Humphrey's presidential hopes. As he often said during his four years as vice-president, "I have a constituency of one." He served Lyndon Johnson well and loyally—so loyally that he lost his own identity in the process.

Although he privately opposed some points of Mr. Johnson's Vietnam policies, Mr. Humphrey was his most articulate spokesman for the increasingly unpopular war. Thus, when he became a candidate for president in 1968, Vietnam was an albatross around his neck and one that he made little effort to remove.

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Euromarket

(Continued from Page 8.)
market in general concerning issues ought to be prioritized.

In both cases, the managers that the issue price "should be looked at in isolation"—that the effective price, less all selling concession, should be taken into account.

The selling concession amounts 1/2 per cent and with increasing frequency is passed on to institutional investors, leaving participating banks retaining their underwriting and general commissions, thus ranging 3/8 to 1/2 per cent for this category.

Using this method of calculating the yield on the Eurobonds was 8.78 per cent while the 10-year franchise yielded 8.81 per cent.

Going from currently trading on this method of calculating the proper yield would have been inadequate. But aside from computing the yield this excludes the individual nature of this market—as they have the clout of institutional investors to demand this discount.

Meanwhile, this banker adds, underwriters with little retail demand who want to be seen as "capable" of taking positions in new issues will pass the entire selling concession to the institutions in the hope of winning their business and thus be able to unload the bonds the bank had to take as part of its underwriting commitment. And, as there is other business an institutional client can throw to a bank, all banks are scouring to do business with these giants.

From this point of view, the "real" discount on the Eurobonds paper, priced at 100 and trading at 97, is only 1 1/2 points. Overlooked is the fact that the retail investor is sitting with a loss of 3 points, equal to 30.

Another question is raised in

the way Eurobonds was marketed, whether investment banks such as Smith Barney—who, no matter how strong, are weak muscled compared to the universal banks of the Continent—ought to undertake to lead an issue at terms fixed at the outset of the offering. It is one thing for a UBS or a Deutsche Bank to bring new issues to market in this way for they have proven that they are willing and able to swallow an entire issue if it cannot be distributed.

Smith Barney fixed the Eurobonds terms at the outset—a point that was made clear to the co-managers but was not spelled out to the rest of the market, which expected the final terms to be set in light of prevailing market conditions. In fact, conditions worsened substantially during the offering period and the managers lacked the flexibility to adjust to these terms or the strength to fight the market and hold the quote to a reasonable discount.

While UBS showed minimum flexibility in pricing EIB at a modest discount, it remains to be seen how the issue performs in the secondary market. Caught in the backlash of all this upset are the \$50-million, five-year, 8 1/2-per-cent issue for Occidental Petroleum and the \$20-million, seven-year, 8 1/2-per-cent loan for Daishi Chuo, a Japanese shipping company guaranteed by Sumitomo Bank. Demand for both loans is reportedly very sluggish.

In the deutsche-mark sector, prices suffered a setback at mid-week but most of this was recouped by Friday, although the recent new issues are all trading at discounts.

On the new-issue calendar, Denmark is raising 100 million DM in six-year, 5 1/4-per-cent notes and 100 million DM in 10-year, 6-per-cent bonds. Brazil is offering 150 million DM of eight-year paper carrying a coupon of 6 3/4 per cent.

In the domestic market, the World Bank is raising 500 million DM in 12-year bonds with a coupon of 5 3/4 per cent. The bonds, which have an average life of 10.5 years, are expected to be priced at 98.

Late this week, New Zealand is expected to come on offer with an issue of 200 million DM.

In the secondary market, Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur, whose 150-million-DM, 10-year, 5 3/4-per-cent loan was priced at 98 3/4, was quoted at 98 1/4. Norway's 200-million-DM, five-year, 4 3/4-per-cent loan—carrying the lowest coupon yet seen in the DM market—was priced at par and traded at 98 5/8.

Forwards and Finland, both carrying coupons of 5 3/4 per cent and priced at 98 1/2 and 100, respectively, were quoted down 1 1/2 points.

In the Unit of Account market, Kommunalbanken, a Swedish municipal financing company, is raising 12 million UA in a 15-year loan carrying a coupon of 8 per cent. However, the coupon is likely to be cut to 7 3/4 per cent in light of the very heavy demand.

Panama Loan

Panama has completed a 10-year loan of 5 million Kuwaiti dollars carrying a coupon of 9 per cent and priced at par. Investors have the option of redeeming after the first five years.

Given the strong performance of sterling on the foreign exchange market and the stabilization of prices of the recent Esterling issues—still at big discounts—bankers expect a new attempt to be made shortly to re-open this part of the market.

Eurobonds Yields*

Week Ended Jan. 11
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions, long term... 8.28%
Industrials, long term... 8.59%
Industrials, medium term... 8.43%
Canadian dollar, medium term... 8.86%
French franc, long term... 11.18%
Unit of Account, long term... 7.87%
Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended Jan. 13
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total Dollar Non-dollar equivalent

Cetel \$328.3 \$617.3 \$211.0

Euroc. \$1,111.1 \$836.8 \$224.3

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Victory Streak Ends at Six

Heidegger Wins Slalom, Stenmark Fifth

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 15 (UPI).—Klaus Heidegger won the World Cup slalom here today, breaking Ingemar Stenmark's monopoly on the event this season.

With an all-out second run, Heidegger recorded a combined time of 1 minute 30.75 seconds, 30 ahead of Peter Popangelov and 131 ahead of Stenmark, who finished fifth, his poorest performance since 1976.

Stenmark, who won all six previous slalom and giant slalom races this season, remained virtually certain of capturing the overall World Cup championship on the third straight year. "You just can't win all the time," he said after the race.

Stenmark leads the standings with 150 points, which can be equalled but not beaten by another skier. Under this year's rules, a skier can count only his three best results in each of the three disciplines—slalom, giant slalom and downhill.

The surprise of the race was the finish of Popangelov, an 18-year-old Bulgarian, who won the European Cup, the World Cup's minor competition, last year. He posted the fastest time in the first run.

Good Italian Showings
Mauro Bernardi, who finished third, led an Italian showing of five places among the first ten. Only 18 of the 86 starters finished the two runs through 60 gates over a drop of 155 meters. Among those eliminated by falls or missed gates was the entire U.S. team, led by Phil Mahre, who clocked the third best intermediate time in the first run. "I had to take all the risks in that second run," Heidegger said after the race. "I just decided to forget that I didn't do

well at Zwiessl," the site of the last World Cup race.

After the first run, he was fourth, trailing Popangelov by 54 hundredths of a second.

"At least this race has shown

that Stenmark is human after all," Heidegger said with a grin.

"This was my most important win because it has come just before the world championships and because Stenmark was de-

feated, which removes a psychological barrier."

Snow conditions were good in above-freezing temperatures and under overcast skies.

Downhill Delayed Again

Strong winds yesterday forced the cancellation of downhill practice and a second rescheduling of the World Cup downhill race here. Organizers said the downhill was now scheduled for tomorrow.

Frank Klammer registered the two fastest times today in practice for the downhill.

Klammer was clocked in 2:08.45 for the first run and in 2:11.06 for the second. Steve Podgorak posted the second and third best times with 2:09.05 and 2:11.45 and his Canadian teammate, Ken Reed, was only five hundredths of a second behind Klammer in the second run.

Men's Slalom

	Points
1. Klaus Heidegger	130.75
2. Peter Popangelov	100
3. Mauro Bernardi	72
4. Fausto Radici	52.63
5. Ingemar Stenmark	13.10
6. Paul Franchi	12.75
7. Tony Sautin	12.75
8. Roberto Burai	12.75
9. Franco Biele	12.62
10. Toshiro Kawa	12.02

World Cup Standings

	Points
1. Ingemar Stenmark	150
2. Klaus Heidegger	120
3. Paul Franchi	100
4. Herbert Flank	70
5. Frank Klammer and Mauro Bernardi	45
6. Tony Sautin	40
7. Peter Wirsberger	35
8. Toshiro Kawa	32
9. Andreas Wenzel	32

United Press International.

ON HIS WAY TO VICTORY—Klaus Heidegger in the slalom.

Flu Troubling Three on Cowboys

By Dave Brady

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15 (UPI).—The Denver Broncos, who lost a staggering 147 games in 17 previous seasons, seek redemption today.

The American Conference champion Broncos play the Dallas Cowboys, champs of the National Conference, in the Super Bowl before a capacity crowd of 74,904 in the enclosed Louisiana Superdome. Dallas is favored by 5 1/2 points.

The kickoff is scheduled at 7 p.m. (EST) to attract a prime-time television audience. The National Football League commissioner, Pete Rozelle, has explained. About 150 million people are expected to watch the telecast. Full details of the game will appear in the IFT dated Monday.]

Each member of the winning team will earn \$10,000 for the game, while each member of the losing team gets \$9,000.

Flu Going Around

Both teams are relatively healthy for the game except for a touch of the flu that bothered reserve tackle John Grant of the Broncos early in the week and safety Charlie Waters and tackles Ralph Neely and Pat Donovan of the Cowboys later.

The only seriously injured player remained reserve tight end Jay Saldi of Dallas, who suffered a bruised left calf during the Cowboys' victory over Miami.

He was listed as questionable all last week and on Friday his status was changed to doubtful.

That means there is a 75-percent chance that Saldi will not play. Coach Tom Landry said Donovan, Dallas' starting right tackle, would be the backup tight end.

Identical Records

The game pits the poise of the organization types, the Cowboys, against the emotion of Denver, the new face in the playoffs. The Broncos won 12 of their 14 regular-season games, then beat Pittsburgh and Oakland in the playoffs. Dallas also was 12-2 before easily beating Chicago and Minnesota in the playoffs.

This is the 12th Super Bowl. The AFC has won the last five games and eight of the last

nine. It is easier to remember that Green Bay won the first two and the Cowboys the sixth.

A major point of interest will be whether running back Tony Dorsett of the Cowboys can inject excitement by outdueling the No. 1 rushing defense in the finale.

Comparative Stats

The Cowboys are favored because they have not only the No. 1 overall defense in the league but also the No. 1 offense.

The four are Switzerland, West Germany, France and Denmark.

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Observer

Bitter Medicine

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I went to the hospital. The cashier stopped me at the door. "You can't afford to come in here," she said. This was not news. Nobody can afford to go to a hospital anymore. The cost of medical care is so high that the average patient sent to surgery for a tonsillectomy is bankrupt before the doctor can get around to his second tonsil. This is why so many Americans nowadays have one tonsil out and one tonsil in. I told the cashier I didn't want any medical care, but was just visiting. Visitor's admission was \$20, which, as the ticket taken, was \$5 cheaper than an orchestra seat for *Lion Minnelli's* new musical. The elevator ride was \$7, so I used the stairs, which cost only \$3.

At the top of the climb I was inhaling deeply. Technicians hurried me to an inhalation-testing room where a breath analyzer established that I was inhaling, in addition to air, the odors of floor wax, ether, iodine, toilet disinfectant, gift fruit baskets and adhesive tape.

Floor-wax odor cost me \$10; ether, \$50; iodine, \$25; disinfectant, \$20; gift fruit baskets, \$15, and adhesive tape, \$20. The air was free. There was a \$100 charge for use of the inhalation-testing room, a \$75 charge for use of the breath analyzer and a \$30 charge for the paper on which the bill was written. Naturally, I had to pay by check, having neglected to take out major hospital inhalation coverage.

Two guards restrained me in a corner of the corridor while a nurse phoned the bank to make sure I was not a bad-check artist. I was charged \$40 for the guards, \$25 for use of the corner, \$10 for the telephone call, and \$50 for the clean bill of financial health.

I went along the corridor toward the room occupied by my friend, a wealthy entrepreneur who had swallowed a fishbone during an expense-account lunch. For use of the corridor I was charged \$50.

Use of the overhead lights in the corridor cost me \$20 and use of the heat from the radiators, \$30. Since it would have cost \$150 to enter my friend's room, I stood outside and looked

through the open door. Use of the open door for this purpose cost \$15.

My friend was not there.

"Where is the man who swallowed the fishbone?" I asked a nurse. "The charge for information is \$130," she said with an apologetic smile. The charge for the smile was \$25 and the charge for its apologetic character was \$40.

By this time my bank balance was so low I was afraid I wouldn't be able to afford an exit. In fact, I would have made a run for the stairs and taken my chances against the accountant and treasurer if at that moment my wealthy friend had not appeared around a corner fully dressed and sobbing.

His story, like the annals of the poor, was short and simple.

He had been wiped out, possibly ruined. The fishbone had proved more elusive than the doctors had anticipated. They had been compelled to go into the stomach before they removed it.

By that time, however, his bank account had been consumed; his insurance exhausted; his airplane, yacht and cars sold at auction, and his estates in Maine, Delaware and Venezuela all lost. Though he had become penniless on the operating table, the hospital had refused to put him out until incisions had been sewn and had even permitted him to keep the expensive clothes in which he had entered the place.

This, the hospital explained, was in line with medical ethics, for which the charge was \$1,500. This friend has always been highly strung and it was not surprising that he broke down and wept in the administration office when told that, although a pauper, he had received the best medical care in the world.

The charge for use of the administration office was \$100. The charge for weeping was \$150.

The administrator said he would waive the \$300 charge for breaking down and send the rest of the bill to a collection agency.

Escorting us to the door, he presented my friend with a gift from the hospital—a tin cup and a dozen pencils—and a piece of advice.

"Next time, get a divorce," he said, in a humorous vein. "It's cheaper than swallowing fishbones."

The charge for the tin cup was \$50; for the pencils, \$30; for the advice, \$100, and for the humorous vein, which had been transplanted from a patient who had been hounded to death by a collection agency, \$15,000.

The Incredible Miniatures of Edward Kazarian

By Ed Meagher

LOS ANGELES—The hit of the recent Soviet National Exhibition here was not the Soviet space capsule or the impressive model of the Kremlin but a sampling from the incredible works of Edward Kazarian, an Armenian.

His works cannot be seen by the naked eye. They are visible only under microscopes that magnify them up to 500 times.

Throughout the exhibition, a long, slowly moving line stretched back from a row of microscopes installed at the Soviet State of Armenia exhibit, each focused on a Kazarian work.

One comprised four sculptures, done on four facets of a polished grain of rice—the Statue of Liberty, the Kremlin, the Berlin State and a flying dove of peace. Technically, this probably is the least remarkable example of the 13 Kazarian works that were on display.

A finer example was created, using a black horsehair .04 of an inch long, hollowing it out and then inserting into it a thinner, white human hair.

Upon this, Kazarian mounted to-scale carvings on precious stones of the cages and animals of a zoo—an elephant with calf, a rhino, a hippo, a camel, an ostrich, a lion and a python.

And in a final touch, Kazarian placed a carved line of individuals walking at the entrance at the end of the hair.

Seen under a microscope, all of the figures are remarkably true to life.

Still another work that consistently delights and astonishes visitors is a sculpture of Charles Chaplin's tramp, neatly framed in the eye of an extremely tiny needle.

In an interview, Kazarian talked through an interpreter about himself and his accomplishments.

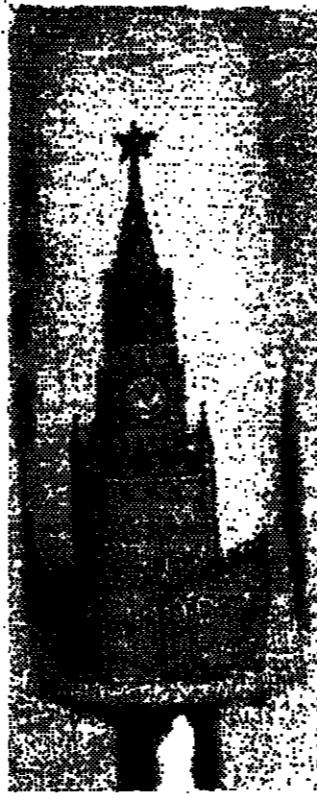
Now 53, Kazarian was only 3 when his first sculptures—a set of clay toys—were displayed at his kindergarten.

He began playing the violin at 6 but was never quite satisfied with the one given him, he recalled. When he was 13, he made one to his liking.

Then he made another violin. And another, followed by others. In this way, he said, he became a professional violin maker, the most celebrated in the Soviet Union.

His work in miniatures began with a scaled-down violin he made to order for a gifted 4-year-old girl.

It turned out so well, it sounded so good, that he decided to try making one

AP
Kazarian painted on grain of rice; Edward Kazarian

much smaller, about 2 inches long.

This one also sounded so good that it emitted me," he said, "and I made up my mind to try to make one reduced to 4 millimeters in size, using a magnifying glass."

It weighed half a gram and gave out sounds. Tiny sounds. He was almost impossible to play it," he said.

That was 30 years ago. He has been hooked ever since on creating miniatures, finer and finer ones, setting for himself seemingly impossible challenges in size.

After the macro-violin, Kazarian carved a tractor out of the end of a needle, using a microscope and tools of his own design, with a speck of diamond dust as the cutting point.

The tractor carried a banner with the words, "More Grain for My Country," and was mounted on a grain of wheat. The whole was exhibited under glass in a museum.

One day, Kazarian said, a visitor to the museum rushed up to an official and reported the tractor had turned over.

Kazarian said that he was called in and saw what had happened.

The wheat grain had begun to grow, toppling the machine, he said. "I replaced it with a piece of hardwood of about the same shape and color as the wheat grain."

Kazarian, famed for his

violins, gradually became noted for his miniatures as well.

Shortly after World War II, Kazarian recalled, the Soviet news agency Tass moved a feature story describing some of his work in detail.

A German newspaper published the story and shortly was swamped by readers' letters of disbelief. The paper's editor printed many of the letters and, in an editorial, challenged Kazarian to offer proof.

Kazarian said he has received many offers to buy his miniatures but has sold none and does not believe he ever will. He said that he likes to think of them as signifying friendship between nations.

Beyond that, he noted that each of his creations is unique and cannot be duplicated. "I don't want to sell any of them. They're all on display in museums."

Kazarian wears a mask over his mouth as he carves, so that his breath does not distract the objects on which he is working. Once while working without a mask on a tableau of 15 gold dancing girls, Kazarian said, he inadvertently inhaled 10 of them.

A friendly, articulate man, Kazarian has stories to tell at the newspaper office and invites his readers to come see his miniatures in their power to delight.

There is the one about the open house, complete with showmen on its doors, that he carved out of ivory and placed on the point of a needle.

Displayed in a museum, it began to attract inordinate attention, when visitors reported seeing people moving in and out of the open house.

"But I did put no people there," Kazarian said. "The people turned out to be microbes eating the ivory. I redid it in plastic."

Kazarian has a two-room workshop in Moscow. A group of assistants help him in the early stages of creating his miniatures.

The work itself, besides requiring artistic flair, also calls for the knowledge and skills of a mechanic, mathematician, inventor and physicist.

He also demands, Kazarian said, a rock-solid hand and perfect synchronization of hand movement with his brain.

In the critical stages of each work, he makes his dexterous movements with his hands only in the intervals between his heartbeats.

Once he starts a line, he said, "he cannot remove his hand. If he does, it is not possible for him to find the precise line again. Instead, he holds his hand still and waits for the next interval between heartbeats to continue the line.

He uses a tiny, thin instrument. A hole in the end of it is filled with glue in which diamond dust is implanted.

It takes Kazarian from two to six months to complete a miniature. They are in museums throughout Russia and in a few other countries, girls from the Soviet Union. This was the first showing in the United States.

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